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Sealed proposals, in the Control of the copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office by the adversion and the copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office by the adversion and the copy of this adversion of the copy of the copy of this adversion of the copy of the copy of the copy of this adversion of the copy Proposals for Army Supplies.

DIRE DEFEAT.

Reports of Disasters to the Russians in Asia Minor Pully Confirmed.

Losses of the Invaders the Past Week Estimated at 10,000.

The Russian Left Wing Now Engaged in a Disorderly Retreat.

Rendering the Abandonment of the Siege of Kars Necessary.

The Loss of the Russian Garrison at Bayazid Conceded.

Turkish Gunboats on the Danube Tied Up by Torpedoes.

And Will All Eventually Be Captured by the Russians.

Turkish Houses in Sistova Sacked and Pillaged by the Buigarians.

The Berlin Post Speaks Plainly on the Franco-German Situation.

How the King of Dahomey Will Get Even

with His British Persecutors. ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 4.—The hostile attitude of Austria continues developing. Advices from Vienna state that the entire army is being mobilized for active service. Events transpiring in England show whither, slowly yet surely, she is drifting. I learn that the Cabinet meetings last week were wholly given to discussing the propriety

INMEDIATELY TO CONSTANTINOPLE the army corps now under orders to proceed to Egypt. It is finally decided to postpone so openly warlike a movement another week, but instead to order the British fleet to Besika Bay. Even this compromise has crested great excitement on the Continent, and

not without reason. SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT. To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily Telegraph, in a leading editorial, referring to Gladstone's letter, announces positively that a vote for supplementary credit will come before Parliament when the course of public business and current

events favor the application for it.

A RUSSIAN REPORT.

The Russian telegraphic agency states that the British fleet has gone to Besika Bay for

UNRELIABLE. The Grand Sherif of Mecca is dead.

THE SAME MAY BE SAID OF THE WAR DIS-PATCHES.
[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 4 .- Since it was discovered that the battle of Biela was only a skirmish the papers have been saying sarcastic things about the Telegraph, which first published the report. It is almost as difficult now to find out the truth regarding the movements on the Danube as it has been about those in Asia Minor. Telegrams from neither side can be relied on, and we must wait for advices by mail in order to get the real facts. For quite brilliant mendacity the Turkish official reports have thus far borne

ARMENIA.

SERIOUS RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

LONDON, July 4.—The report that the siege of Kars had been raised is at least premature, but the defeat of the Russian field armies of the left and centre, and of the investing force before Batoum is beyond question, and altogether is likely to interfere with, if not

TERMINATE OPERATIONS AGAINST KARS. The latest Turkish news about Kars is that the bombardment has been materially slack-ened. Judging from the disconnected bulletins, both Russian and Turkish, it looks as if Gen. Tergukasoff's column (the Russian left) is endeavoring to reach Karysman, either to gain a fearly line of communication in place of the one fresh line of communication in place of the one via Bayaxid, which is in the hands of the Kurds, or to unite with Melikoff's command and abandon the attempt to flank Erzeroum via the Euphrates

Valley.

RETREATING IN DISORDER

LONDON, July 4.—Advices from Turkish sources state that the Bussian let wing is retreating in disorder in the direction Bayazid. Faik Pasha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid. Mukhtar and Moussa Pashas are within twelve miles of Kars. Three battailons of the Imperial Guard bave reached Erzeroum from Trebizond.

A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in Erzeroum from Trebizond.

A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult. the Russians retired

after

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

The Turks buried 1,000 Russians. The Turkish loss was below 500.

Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed that they lost 10,000 men June 30. Their wounded filled

The garrison of Kars made a sortic Sunday, and reopened communication with Mukhtar Pasha.

The siege of Kars

It it is not already, as the investing army must go to the relief of the left wing. Otherwise the latter will be destroyed. Russian officers suffered severely, and five of high rank were killed.

FROM RUSSIAN SOCIECES.

LOSDON, July 4.—St. Petersburg dispatches deny that the siege of Kars has been raised.

The Government publishes a dispatch from the

what Mukhtar Pasha says.

Mukhtar Pasha, however, has sent a long series of dispatches to Constantinople describing the victorious advance of his own and the right column. In his last dispatch, dated Alisupie, July 3, he says: "We passed the day in making reconnoisances. This afternoon the Russians abandoned Banllanted, flying to the south of Kars, across Ardost Heights. They were pursued by our cavalry. The Russian left wing is almost annihilated, and fleeing before the Turkish right with such precipitancy that they buried or concealed their artillery, and destroyed or abandohed immense quantities of baggage and provisions. The road from Hilistz to Kars Kilissa is covered with dead."

Intercepted Russian letters show that the Intercepted Russian letters show that the garrison of Bayazid is regarded as lost.

Parts, duy a — According to intelligence to the a high source the Russians army at Batoum, after several engagements, has been broken up. The fragments are retreating in different directions, and the army besieging Kars tions, and the army besieging Kars being left uncovered in consequence of the disaster at Batoum. Although it has not yet the disaster at Batoum. Although it has not yes raised the siege, it is taking measures to do so if its situation becomes more imperiled. Both sides seem to have shown great bravery, the Russian troops often losing positions one after another were, after a time, rallied by their chiefs. This explains why twenty general officers are mentioned as killed twenty general officers are mentioned as killed or wounded. It is believed that the Turks also affered heavily, as they do not seem to have

followed up their successes with which might have been expected. THE RELIEP OF KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—It is believed that the Turkish troops will enter Kars to-day.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

SISTOVA SACKED.

SISTOVA, July 4.—After the departure of the Turks every Turkish house in Sistova was sacked and utterly wreeked by the Bulgarian

USELESS GUNBOATS.

BUCHAREST, July 4.—Of the eighteen gunboats and monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war, six are in a small bay near Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are water-bound near Match two at Silistria, one at Turtukai, two at Ru chuk, and one at Nikopolis. The latter is re-ported surrounded by torpedoes and helpless. All on the Danube will fall into the hands of

PREMATURE. BUCHAREST, July 4.—The report of the occu-nation of Tirnova is declared premature.

A SURPRISE. LONDON, July 4.-A Turkish account of the rossing of the Danube at Sistova says there was only one Turkish company at the point where the Russians landed, and the latter had established their position before a sufficient number of Turks could be concentrated to repel

BADLY CUT UP.
SHUMLA, July 4.—When the Russians first crossed the Dunube, two small cannons and six battalions of 750 men each were sent against them, but, from some unexplained reason, only four battalions were brought into action, and these were badly cut up. TURKISH REINPORCEMENTS

Pans, July 4.—The advance of the Russians across the Danube seems to have aroused the official world in Constantinopie. All available troops, including the Imperial Guard, have been ordered to the seat of war.

BRIDGE-BUILDING At Grajo the construction of a bridge to the Bulgarian shore is being very actively carried

CONSTANTINOPLE.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—As extraordinary council was beld at the palace of Monday, the Sultan presiding, to consider measures necessa ry in consequence of the crossing

the part of Servia and Greece.

Mehemet Ali Pasha was appointed to the command of the army on the Thessalien frontier. Constantinople is quiet, the populace being apparently unmoved by the news of the passage of the Danube.

GENERAL.

BELGRADE, July 4.—So far Servia has not mobilized a single battalion. It is stated, however, that the Minister of War will ask the con sent of the Chamber to a measure raising the standing army to 20,000. It is also reported that the issue of paper money having forced urrency is contemplated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The Porte officially denies that Turkish Generals have issued order to give no quarter to Roumanian soldiers. VIENNA, July 4.—It is said that the Czar will

return to St. Petersburg with the Czarovite very shortly. Some say within a few days,

MONTENEGRO.
PERA, July 4.—Suleiman Pasha is coming here immediately from Montenegro, having completed his share of the campaign there. The troops are also leaving. THE TWO EMPERORS.

VIENNA, July 4.—Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy will accompany their respective sov-ereigns at a meeting probably to be held at

RUSSO-TURKISH TREATIES. AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 17.—Thomas Erskine Holland,

Professor of International Law at Ali Souls College, Oxford, has recently written a pam-phlet on the "Treaty Relations of Russia and Turkey." Although he looks at the subject through English spectacles, and comes to the conclusions that might be expected from an Englishman at the present time, his pamphlet (for it is hardly extensive enough to be called a treatise) contains many suggestions that are of value to any one interested in the European crisis. Prof. Holland chiefly reviews the atticrisis. Prof. Holland chiefly reviews the attitude of Russis towards, the Ottoman Empire
between the years 1774, the date of the treaty
of Kustchouc-Kainardji, and 1853, the date of
the outbreak of the Crimean war, prefacing
his remarks by the candid statement, which
no one will be inclined to doubt, that the Treaty
of Paris (1856) has at length ceased to bear the
strain of altered circumstances, and that Russia, by her declaration of war, has again taken
up the attitude which one and twenty years ago
she was obliged to abandon. It is the fashion,
he says, to speak of the Crimean war as a poshe was obliged to abandon. It is the fashion, he says, to speak of the Crimean war as a political blunder. It cannot be denied, however, to have been a complete diplomatic success, as it tore up a series of treaties under which Russia had gradually acquired a SPECIAL RIGHT OF INTERPRENCE in the affairs of Turkey.

in the affairs of Turkey.

It was nearly three centuries after the Ottoman Turks had entered Europe before they came into direct contact with the Russians. The first alliance between the two Powers was made in 1633. Their first war began in 1677 and closed in 1631, with a declaration of a truce of twenty years. But the truce was broken two years later, the Turks then having begun a war against Austria, on behalf of the Protestants of Hungary, which soon developed into a war with Venice, Poland, and Russia, and was terminated only with the peace of Corlowitz in 1699. By this treaty Russia wrested from the Turks

Russian camp before Kars, bearing to-day's date, describing a successful attack on a Turking to Peter the Great possession of the porting to Peter the Great possession of the postession to Peter the Great possession of the Peter the Great possession of the Peter the Great possession to Peter the Great possession of the Pet

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

Porte. In 1708 a war began which was to produce

MORE PERMANENT DIPLOMATIC RESULTS.

The Porte, at the instigation of the French Ambassador, complained of certain circumstances connected with the partition of Poland, and declared war against Russia. The struggle continued till the Grand Vinier was surrounded at Shumla, and was forced to sign the famous Treaty of Kustchouc-Kainardji.

As your readers may not be familiar with the points of this treaty, I will briefly sketch the principal articles. This is styled a "Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Friendship between the Empire of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, concluded on the 10th of July, 1774, in the tent of the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Count de Romanzow," and, after rehearsing the usual forms and naming the witnesses, declares that all hostilities and camilies shall cease forever, and all past hostile sets be buried in an eternal oblivion, and that there shall be cultivated between the two high contracting parties, her Majesty the Empress of the Russias, and his Highness the Sultan, as well as between their heirs and between the inhabitants of the two Empires, a sincere union and

INVIOLABLE PRIENDSHIP.

Then follow articles stipulating for the de-

Empires, a sincere union and
INVIOLABLE PRIENDSHIP.

Then follow articles stipulating for the delivery up of criminals who shall have sought asylum in either country, and for the acknowledgment of the freedom of all the Tartar peoples,—those of the Crimea, of the Rudjiac, the Edessans, Geambouluks, and Edetachkuls. They shall be governed by their own sovereign of the race of Ghengis Khan, elected and raised to the throne by all the Tartar people. Russia leaves to this Tartar nation, with the exception of the fortresses of Kertch and Junicole, all the towns, fortresses, and territories which it has conquered in Crimea and in Kuban; the country situated between the rivers Berda, Konskie, Vodi, and the Dnieper, as well as all that situated as far as the frontier of Poland between the Bong and the Dniesh, excepting the fortress of Oczakow, with its ancient territory, which should belong, as theretofore, to the Sublime Porte.

In the seventh article the Sublime Porte promises to protect constantly
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION

and its churches, and it also allows the Ministers of the Imperial Court of Russia to make upon all occasions representations as well in favor of the new church at Constantinople as on behalf of its officiating ministers, promising to take such representations into due consideration as being made by a confidential functionary of a neighboring and sincerely friendly Power. In Art. 14 permission is given to the High Court of Russia, in addition to the chapel built in the Minister's residence, to erect in one of the quarters of Galata, in the street known as Bey Oglu, a public church of the Greek ritual, which shall always be under the protection of the Minister

of the Empire. This is the "new church" re-ferred to in Art. 7. In Art. 16 the Sublime Porte solemnly pledges itself to observe with respect to the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia (1) absolute amnesty and eternal oblivion. (2) To obstruct in no man-

FREE EXERCISE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. and to interpose no obstacle to the erection of new churches, and to the repairing of the old ones. (3) To restore to the couvents and other fodividuals the lands and possessions formerly belonging to them. (4) To entertain for ecclesiastics the particular respect due to their calling.
(3) Not to deband of them payment of old accounts. (6) To allow free migration of families. (7) To relieve people from taxes for two years from date of the ratification of the treaty. In other articles Russia agrees to restore to the Porte the whole of Bessarabia, with the cities of Ackerman, Kilia, and Ismail, together with Wallachia, and Moldavia, and the islands of the Archipelago. In conclusion, the two Empires "agree to annihilate and leave in eternal obtivion all the treaties and conventions heretofore made between the two States, including therein | are crossing, or trying to cross, the Danube the Convention of Belgrade, with all those sub-

the Convention of Belgrade, with all those subsequent to it, and never to put forth any claim
grounded upon the said Conventions.

The net results of the new distribution of territory, remarks Mr. Holland, is that Turkish
territory, instead of encircing the Black Sea, is
bounded on the northeast by the River Bong.
The Tartars east of the river, instead of being
subject to the Porte, are, except in spiritual
matters an independent nation, while the most matters, an independent nation, while the most important positions on their seaboard have passed into the hands of the Russians. But by

THE MOST IMPORTANT STIPULATIONS are those by which Turkey engages to protect the Christian religion (Arts. 7 and 14). These are the ones which Lord Clarendon declared to

the Christian religion (Arts. 7 and 14). These are the ones which Lord Clarendon declared to have become, "by a wrongful interpretation, the principal cause" of the Crimean war. It may also be noticed, in passing, that in an equal measure the assertion applies to the present war, since this, too, has been begun by Russia and in behalf of the Christians of Bulgaris, whom the Porte agreed by the above treaty to protect and tolerate in their style of worship. As to whether or not the "interpretation" is "wrongful" different nations differ, according to the degree by which their own interests are affected.

But to return to history. Of the topics mentioned in the Treaty of Kainardji that relating to the Tartars was the first to give rise to new difficulties. In 1779 a "convention explicative" was needed to define the supremary reserved over them by the Porte as being of

A PURELY SPIRITUAL CHARACTER, and in 1783 Catharine settled this question by annexing the Tartars to the Empire of Russia. The Porte could not do anything just then, but in 1787 declared war. It is claimed that Catharine and Joseph II. of Austria formed an alliance for the express purpose of exterminating the Turks and dividing the inheritance between themselves. But forcign influence interfered, and Austria gave back Servia to the Porte by the peace of Sistova in 1791, and Russia in the following year resigned the provinces of the Lower Danube which had been conquered by Suarrow. This was by the treaty of Jassy, signed Jan. 9, 1792; it confirms the treaty of Kainardji and the "convention explicative," but the Porte recognizes this annexation of the Tartars and the Russian frontier is

explicative," but the Porte recognizes this annexation of the Tariars and the Russian frontier is

ADVANCED TO THE DNISSTER.

France, about this time, was becoming decidedly aggressive, and in 1788 Russis and Turkey signed a treaty of alliance for eight years. Their feets sailed together against the Frence, in 1801 Russia made peace with France, and the Porte followed in 1802. When France and Russia were again at war in 1805, Turkey hesitated between them, but finally arrayed itself on the side of the French, and acknowledged Napoleon's title of Emperor. The Treaty of Thisit is said to have contained contradictory provisions. By the open treaty the Danubian principalities were restored to Turkey, but by the secret treaty Russia was to take Wallachia and Moldavia. The TRUE NATURE OF THE UNDERSTANDING between Alexander and Napoleon was revealed at the conference of Jassy (1809) when Russia demanded the cession of the two principalities and the expulsion from Constantinople of the Ambassador of Great Britain. These demands were refused, and when France and Russia again came to blowe Turkey remained neutral on condition that the latter give up her claim upon Wallachia and Moldavia. Thus matters remained until the Treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, which confirmed previous treaties and extended the Russian frontier to the Pruth River, to its entrance into the Black Sea by the Kilia mouth. Art. 8 deals for the first time with Servis, recuting that "there can be no doubt that the Porte, in accordance with its principles, will show knodness to the Servians," and goes on to make

A SOLEMM AGREEMENT

for their safety. The Porte promises that while it will continue to garrison the strong places, it will allow the Servians "such liberties as are enjoyed by the Islands of the Archipalago";

and, as a token of its generosity, will leave them to the administration of their own affairs.
For some time after the fall of Napoleon the politics of St. Petersburg gave no encouragement to discontented nationalities. Alexander refused to support either the revolts of Ypsilanti, in Moldavia, or the insurrection in Greece. Nicholas, who succeeded him in 1836, was of a different stamp, and speedily complained of the occupation by the Porte of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Porte preferred to CONCEDE TO HIS DEMANDS, and signed the Treaty of Ackerman Oct. 7, 1826. This treaty purported to be "destined to determine the manner of putting in force all the articles of the Treaty of Bucharest, which have not been executed by the Porte since 1813; and to assure and revive all the privileges which Moldavia, and Wallachia, and Servia ought to enjoy under the guardianship of St. Petersburg." Besides stipulating to carry out all previous engagements, the Porte promises to provide for the election of Hospodars by the Bayards of the provinces, k who cannot be deposed without giving previous notice to Russia.

This treaty was soon broken, and in 1828 Rus-

initing to carry out all previous engagements, the Porte promises to provide for the election of Hospodars by the Bayards of the provinces, who cannot be deposed without giving previous notice to Russia.

This treaty was soon broken, and in 1828 Russia declared war, and the Russian armies crossed the Danube and the Balkans, and paused only at Adrianople, where was signed the treaty of 1829. This was one of "perpetual peace." It

CONFIRMED THE PREVIOUS TREATIES, and left the Russian boundaries the same, except that the line was now to be drawn to the St. George, instead of to the Kilis, mouth of the Danube, thus putting Russia in possession of the great islands and the mouths of the riveritself. On the Asiatic side, the Russian title to Georgis and other provinces of the Caucasus was acknowledged. In regard to the Danubian Provinces, the Hospodars were thenceforth to be elected, not for seven years, but for life, and were to have full powers to govern their internal affairs. 'No Mussulman was to reside there, and those possessing landed property there must sell it within eighteen months. Such was the treaty which the Duke of Wellington thought must be regarded by all the Powers of Europe as the death-blow to the independence of the Ottoman Empire is still living to-day to fight the Russians on

THE SAME GREAT ISSUES.

Various other unimportant conventions and treaties were entered into subsequently, chiefly relating to commerce, but all of these together, with the whole vast system of treaties, by which Russia had acquired the position of sole guardian of the Turkish Empire, were swept away by the Crimean war. The Treaty of Paris (March 30, 1856) guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; denied the right of any one Power to exercise a special protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte; and substituted for such protectorate the collective guarantee of all the Great Powers of Europe. By this treaty, also, the Russian frontier was thrown back to nearly its original position, and Russia was further

find different meanings in the phases of diplomacy, and may deduce
DIFFERSY CONCLUSIONS.

Russian interference with Turkish affairs has
always been productive of securing religious
toleration and political independence. She compelled the Porte to allow a Christian church to
be built in Constantinopie, and to treat the
Christians of the Danube principalities with respect; to allow those principalities with respect; to allow the French and the
Turks twenty-one years ago in a crusade against
Russia; and, by the Treaty of Paris, deprived
the Christians of Turksy of their only friend
and assistant. What has been
THE RESULT OF THIS
is known in the newspaper reports of the suffariums, among the Bulgarians and Bosnians,
lately made public. In answer to the appearthe oppressed Slave Russia has again stepped
forward, and her armies are again about to reestablish the independence of the Danubian
Provinces, unless, findeed, England shall again
take the field "in the protection of her interests," and relegate them in their former bondage.

Waisert.

THE DANUBE.

JUST BEFORE THE CROSSING.

London Times, June 21.

At any hour we may hear that the Ru

and several things tend to show that the mo-ment of action is near. Already, indeed, the invaders have lost so much valuable time that it may be difficult for them to finish their work this year if the Turks show respects this year if the Turks show respectable powers of resistance. Such a detay can be explained only by the supposition that the army was far from being so well prepared for a campaign as it was supposed to be when Russia declared war. But no long time can now clapse before the attempt is made to execute one of the greatest military operations in the history of war. The Danube is sinking—in a for dear the level was lowered three feet, the few days the level was lowered three feet—the rays of a midsummer sun are drying the soaked lands on the northern bank, and the Russians lands on the northern bank, and the Russians must soon attempt the perilous passage. It is useless to speculate on place, manner, chances, maneuvres, probable losses, or possible results. There is something pretentious in amateur strategy, which is generally based on a map of the scale to which Lord Salisbury attributes the terrors of his alarmist, and on some volume not more recondite than a popular "History of Turkey." What is morally certain is that the passage of the Danube by 250,000 men in 1877 will be a military operation as different as possible from the passage by 66,000 in 1828. Diebitsch may have been as able a General as any one to be found now on the a General as any one to be found now on the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, but were he living he would recognize that the maneuvre he accomplished was simple and obvious in comaccomplished was simple and obvious in comparison with the movements which must be executed by his successors. The Turks are, at the least, 150,000 strong in Bulgaris, and if they are not ready to contest the passage it is not for want of preparation. They know every mile of ground from Widdin downwards. They have had time to erect works wherever they might think fit to place them. They have had some of the best military advice procurable,—English, French, German, Italian, Hungarian. It is said, indeed, that the Seraskier and the Serdar are both jealous of military interference, and are possessed with the idea that Turkish generalship, like Turkish courage, is an inborn faculty which cannot be surpassed. There has certainly been much less disposition than was expected to accept the services of foreign officers, at least for high commands; but the Turks have, after all, we believe, quietly adopted foreign suggestions as if they were their own inspirations. Then they have the telegraph, which necessarily places the whole army under the immediate orders of the commander, and hastens movement and concentration. On the other hand, we may be sure that graph, which necessarily olaces the whole army under the immediate orders of the commander, and hastens movement and concentration. On the other hand, we may be sure that all that could be antecedently determined on the subject has been long determined by the Russians. Of course, the plan must be modified by circumstances, such as the position and state of preparation of the enemy, but the alternative movements are doubtless consistent with a general scheme. Another thing we may expect is that what is done will be done suddenly, and, perhaps, not in the most probable and expected place. The fault of the Turks, so far as we can judge, is the massing their men benind their fortresses. They have great faith in their power of holding works, and this quality has been made the subject of unwise culogium by their English friends. What they have done or will do at Batoum or Kars, Rustchuk or Shumla, is dwelt upon as herok. But nothing is more certain than that an army which renounces the offensive is foredoomed. The Turks in the Bulgarian fortresses or behind the works of the Balkan can, after all, only repulse the enemy; if they do not pursue him and drive him out of their country, there can be but one end. It is from this point of view that the passage of the Danube is the great operation of the war. Here the offensive is the most corridors and crushing.

The Danube will be bridged at the cost of sheer hard fighting. There is no doubt one way in which the passage for at least a few divisions of the army would be safe, and that is by a march into Servian territory. It has been

guard against Russian oppression in the Balkan Peninsula, for most parts of that territory are of indescribably greater importance to ner than they are to England. But for that fact Servis would quickly follow the example set by Roumania. Whether she will continue to be kept quict, even by the fear of Austrian occupation, is open to doubt, especially as her neutrality has enabled the Turks to let loose a large force against the Montenegrins. These mountaineers are faring badly. All the news we receive of that camnalign goes to show that, if the Montenegrins have fought well and gained some successes, the northern part of their army has been badly led and disastronsly beaten. So small are their numbers that they can ill bear the losses they must sustain even in decisive victories; and, besides valuable lives, they seem to be in danger of losing valuable territory. There would seem to be little doubt that Montenegro must be conquered if she be long left unasided. Well led, well armed, and brave, the Turks have a superiority of numbers which the small band of mountaineers could not withstand. The real hope of Montenegro is that when the Russians cross the Danube the Porte will hastily withdraw its troops from the Principality. Diversions may come from other quarters, for Austria may see fit to occupy Bosnia. At any rate, the Montegrins have a certain security that they will not be deserted; but, meanwhile, they may sustain losses from which it will take them years to recover.

LONDON, July 4.—The Berlin Post (Ministerial) has published two remarkable articles comparing the present visit of the French Ambassador to Ems with Benedettl's visit in 1870. It says: "France to-day confronts a second plebiscit. The Republic means peace for Europe. A monarchy resting on Ultromontanism is war." GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 4.—It is believed here that M. De Gontant-Biron has a special mission from President MacMahon to the Emperor William to give the most positive assurances concerning the President's intentions, and particularly to support by special arguments President MacMahon's repeated statement that he is compelled by unavoidable necessity to encounter the extending radicalism of France.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

COUNCIL AT EDINBURG.

EDINBURG, July 4.—The Pan-Presbyterian
Council opened to-day. In the morning session
the Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York, introduced discussion on the harmony of confession formed churches. The matter was sub-

formed churenes. The interior of Presbyteriana committee.
In the alternoon "Principles of Presbyterianism" was discussed. The Rev. Drs. Hodge, of
Allegheny, and Stuart Robinson, of Louisville,
took a prominent part.
The Rev. Dr. Prime, of New York, reported
that there were 12,000 Presbyteries in the
United States, who subscribed over £15,000,000.

ANTONELLI'S DAUGETER! ROME, July 4.—Countess Lauretta Cambertini, who asserts that she is a natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, has commenced action claiming the whole of his property, which is estimated at many millions of francs.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. Moscow, July 4.—By the Czar's order the In-

solvency decree against Dr. Stronsberg, the railway speculator, whereon he was imprisoned, has been annulied. He has been released from has been annulied. He has been released from prison, but is detained under surveillance until the sentence of banishment can be carried out. Strousberg is a German subject.

MACMAHON'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Provincial Correspondence (semi-official) says in the concluding words of MacMahon's order of the day the whole gravity of the present situation may be recognized.

HONG KONG, July 4.—The Chinese Government has consented to negotiate with the treaty powers for levying a lekin-lekin tax at Consular ports on more liberal principles than established by the Checfoo Convention.

WILL GET NUEN.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The steamer Votta arrived here, and reports a rumor that the King Dahomey, after paying indemnity to the British Government, has determined to make a human sacrifice of 500 of his men to the Fetish.

AID FOR ST. JOHN.

LONDON, July 4.—The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers at St. John mounts to \$15,500.

CASUALTIES. HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.
FORT WAYNA, Ind., July 4.—While a salute
was being fired off at Cedarville, twelve miles
north of the city, this afternoon, a cannon exploded. George Parker, aged 30, had both
arms'blown off below the elbows. His bead and
shoulders were frightfully lacerated. He was
brought to Fort Wayne, and his arms amputated this evening. His recovery is very doubtful.

ful.

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 4.—At Paris, Ill., this morning a cannon exploded, instantly killing Isaac Sanford, a youth of 15, son of Receiver Sanford, of the Paris & Danville Railway.

DROWNED. Boston, July 4.—A rowboat on Horn Pond, near Woburn. Mass., containing twelve persons, capsized to-night, and Mrs. Rossiter, of Woburn, and one child, Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, of Manchester, and one child, and Mr. Kenny, of Woburn, were drowned.

FATALLY BURNED. LEBANON, Pa., July 4—As workmen were engaged in blowing out the North Lebanon furnace last night, an accident occurred by which Charles Smith and David Gantz were fatally, and John Kilmayer and Edward Hoffman were dangerous ly burned.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—The Rev. Shepard Wills, of St. Louis, attempting to cross the railroad before a train in a buggy, was knocked out and seriously injured.

seriously injured.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Capt. John A. Webster, senior officer of the United States revenue service, died to-day at his home in Harford County, aged 91 years. Deceased commanded the famous six-gun battery on Ferry Branch when the British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry in 1814, and repulsed the enemy, who had passed Fort McHenry during the night in barges and light vessels. He was presented with several swords for gallant services in this action. CRUISING.

board Secretary Sherman, Webb C. Hayes, and D. J. Kimball, Chief of the Coast Survey. The purpose of the trip is to inspect the life-saving stations, lighthouses, etc., on this coast. A hop will be given this evening in honor of the distinguished guests.

THE OKA DIFFICULTY.

MONTREAL, July 4.—In the case of the Oka
Indians, on trial for breaking the fence belonging to the Seminary, the prosecution completely
broke down before the Grand Jury, who returned no bill. Proceedings for damages are to
be taken against the Seminary. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, July 4.—Arrived, steamers State
of Indiana, Glasgow; Ethiopis, Glasgow; Abyssinia, Liverpool; F. Leurent, Have.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FOURTH.

How the Day We Celebrate Was Observed in the City.

Emery A. Storrs and Leonard Swett Speak at the Exposition.

Commissioner Holden and a Few Friends Fix the Court-House Corner-Stone.

Folks to the Country. And a Proportionate Gran-

ger Influx into the

A General Outpouring of City

City. Batch of Accidents---Shooting of a Little

Senator Blaine Talks at Woodstock, Conn., on Annexa-

Girl.

tion Schemes. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, at the Same Place, Airs His Differences with Presi-

dent Hayes. The Day Properly and Quietly Observed Everywhere.

CHICAGO.

AROUND TOWN. LOST, a Fourth of July. It was advertised to be speed yesterday, but, owing to the homicidal action of the Common Council, it has not been seer. That is a copy of the advertisement which the seer that is a copy of the advertisement which appear pesterday, but, owing to the homicidal action of the Common Council, it has not been seen. That is a copy of the advertisement which will appear this morning in all the newspapers. Lost to the small boy whose fingers burned with patriotisin—and punk; whose soul filled with ardor and his pockets with fire-crackers. Lost to the maiden who could find no excuse for grasping her lover's arm, as in days gone by, every time an explosion was heard within a radius of five blocks. Lost to the youth who could not thus palliate his offense when his arm was found around this inamorata's waist, or even make a reasonable pretext for an extra afternoon call on her under the guise of giving her young brothers some fire-works. Lost to the homeopathic speculators and tradesmen, who hoped to swell their small profits by a sale of the brilliant rocket and exasperating pin-wheel. Lost to all these, but abundantly found by the confectioners, the venders of feccream, green apples, and peanuts, and the keepers of boats, horses and carriages, who reaped an increased harvest, and forgot not to charge dice, and even the sky looked brie over the gloomy prospect. Even the wood-cuts on the walls, of the lat man shaving himself, using his boot as a mirror, and of the young Narcissals admiring himself in the bottom of a milk-pan, seemed to share the general melancholy, and to have an unusual sadness on their brazen cheeks.

And yet, with constructive notice of all this,

have an unusual sadness on their braze cheeks.

And yet, with constructive notice of all this one of the ubiquitous, etc., was directed to write up the Fourth as it appeared on the streets. Is not a man, in such a case, warrante in evolving his facts from that rather unreliable

write up the Fourth as it appeared on the streets. Is not a man, in such a case, warranted in evolving his facts from that rather unreliable faculty, his imagination,—if he has any?

It was said about 499½ times by as many persons that yesterday was a very quiet day, and the reporter was bound to believe it. How could it be otherwise when boys were denrived of their imalienable right to blow their lingers or heads off, and when there were no hairbreadth 'scapes if th' imminent deadly bre(e)ach—or muzzle, with which to varnish a story? Facts cannot be evolved from imagination eptirely; there must be a few weights to hold the gausy fabric down.

During the first half of the day the ordinance was pretty generally observed. The average small boy rose about daylight, and, after having apent half an hour in mourning over the misfortune of not being able to raise the roof off the hones with a pack of fire-crackers, he industriously employed himself on the front steps with getting rid of as many boxes of mammoth torpedoes as possible. Having thus put his parents into a good humor by cheating them of their morning nap, he was ready for a breakfast more or less hearty, according to the greater or less prospect of mischief ahead. The bours between breakfast and dinner he was generally discoverable from time to time in the back-yard or the neighboring alleys, where occasional noises and suspicious what Alls.

of blue smoke indicated his whereabouts. Every few minutes a fire-cracker thrown by some invisible hand would appear in the street, and explode with a defiant noise, as if to proteet at such a clandestine mode of celebration. Good little boys and girls generally amused themselves with the innocent torpedo, or sought some other form of amusement, though occasionally the corpse of a cracker told tales out of school on the marble steps of brown-stone fronts. Patriotism increased toward the city limits in all directions, and mischedous urchins on the south soid of Egan avenue, the west side of Western avenue, and the nort

the confectioners, salton-keepers, and frust dealers, were closed, and very little business was transacted. Policemen walked their accustomed beats, examining narrowly the meagre display of flags and torpedoes in the abop windows, to see that no contraband articles were for sale, and benigmantly gazing starward when a cracker or pistol was exploded almost at their feet. During the afternoon the violations of the law became more and more frequent. Whole packs of crackers were thrown in the streets at a time, and boys openly annused themselves with pistols and powder as they pleased. At No. 460 Wahash avenue, half a dozen urchins climbed to the roof and rendered the prospects of a confiarration first-class by letting off crackers and throwing them down to the sidewalk below. The amount of powder surned was in the aggregate no doubt much less than usual, bit during the lister part of the day the ordinance was little more than a dead letter,—a buge scare which had lost its fear-producing qualities.

THE DISPLAY OF SUSTEMO

was creditable. The Sherman House in particular was decorated with flags at nearly every window. Several bouses on the svenues also made a good showing. The public buildings, the newspaper officers, and several stores flung out their flags, and even the street-car horses transhed gloon with small flags fastened to

the newspaper officers, and the newspaper officers, and out their fags, and even the stre-stumbled along with small flags their harpess.

Lounges. Extension Tables, hairs, &c., &c. Refriger-ousehold Goods, &c., &c. N. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. UOBS. UORS.

O., 180 Warbington-st., the of Liquors in Chicago, only shmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmbric Handkerchiefs er half dozen, or 30c each

anten and back, and rendered that place a nire of attraction and gayety. The steamers are decorated with many flags and a profusion evergreens, tastily arranged, and each had a not of music on board. The evening excur-ns were largely patronized, and those who rticinated in them had an enjoyable time. The steamer Poerless was loaded at each trip th passengers, and was handsomely decorated. a was patronized by many families during the , and by a large and gay party on her even-trip. The Second Regiment Band furnished use for all the tries. ip. The Second Regiment parties for all the trips.

Ben Drake, John Sherman, Bret Harte, and Lady Washington all did a good busiduring the day. It was reported that an prising young man chartered the Sherman prising young man chartered the Sherman accing \$1,000, and made a good

reprising young man chartered the Sherman the day, paying \$1,000, and made a good gout of the wenture.

nong the pleasant trips of the day, that of prop Lawrence was especially enjoyable to hirty or forty guests who participated in it, he invitation of Robert Diefendorff, Esq., tof the Northern Transportation Compaths either the company of the compa

y in this city.

The tug O. B. Green was chartered by a priate party for the day, and steamed out on the
ake and to suburban ports.

Mr. Warrington's steam-yacht Idler and the
flectric, also a steam-yacht, made trips along
be lake shore with invited guests, friends of
the owners.

the lake shore with invited guests, friends of the owners.
Fortunately no accidents occurred to mar the excursions, and there was an entire absence of owdyism and drunkenness. The boats were all well managed in every respect.

AT THE SHOWS.

Packed houses and standing room only was the rule at all the places of amusement. The suddences were mostly composed of rural delagations from a circuit of thirty or forty miles, to whom the reduced railway fares offered a compling offer to visit the city. The Barnum thow gave three exhibitions, and on each occasion the mammoth tents were crammed to their timest capacity. At the afternoon and evaluing performances the crush was so great as to cause, a cessation of selling tickets, and hundreds of coople were obliged to go away. The Thomas Concert at the Exposition Building was also argely attended.

Concert at the Exposition Building was also argely attended.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

The gallant boys of the Second Regiment coked unusually well in their dark blue, real soldier-like uniforms, as they marched through the treets early yesterday morning to the equal delight not only of the perennial small boy, but of over older people. The regiment got together roumptly and left the armory, corner of Canal and Jackson streets, at the rather early hour of o'clock, with that bold chieftain and prince of cod feliows, Col. Torrence, at their head. The ine of march was from the armory west on ackson to Halsted, south on Halsted to Twelfth, sat on Twelfth to Wabash, north on Wabash to Monroe, west on Monroe to Dearborn, orth on Dearborn to Lake, east on Lake to state, north on State to Michigan, west on Michigan to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago avenue to Monroe, rest on Monroe to Market, south on Market to dams, west on Alams to Canal, and thence to the Armory. And even after going through this long time of march, several of the boys.

cluded with refreshments and a promenade.

The Chicago City Rifles, under the command of Capt. Alexander Brown, the janitor of the First Regiment Armory, gave an exhibition parade, drill, and hop at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, last night, which was well attended by the colored population. The company did very well indeed, and showed good drill and discipline.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

A REGULATION CELEBRATION. celebration at the Exposition Building, The celebration at the Exposition Building, while doubtless the most enjoyable and entertaining of all, was not attended by as large a crowd as was expected. Base-ball and lake exursions are more attractive seemingly than music and speech-making. As it was, however, there were in the neighborhood of 1,500 people present, but the structure is so vast that they appeared a mere handful. There were no special decorations,—those in daily use, consisting of flags, the American predominating, answering

lings, the American predominating, answering very well.

The exercises commenced at 1 p. m., Thomas' full military band playing, by way of an introduction to the "extraneous features," the march "Prince Fred Carl," by Bilse; the overture "Leichte Cavalrie," by Suppe, and "Song Nationale," by Heincke. These pieces were applauded, of course; the auditory could not restrain their appreciation.

Then came an exhibition drill by Company C, First Regiment I. S. G., Capt. Davis. They turned out thirty-five strong, and went through the manual of arms and the various company movements in a manner which showed them to be proficient. This is one of the oldest military companies in the city, and about the best drilled.

The orchestra pext occupied the attention of

be proficient. This is one of the oldest military companies in the city, and about the best drilled. The plaudits they received were certainly merited.

The orchestra next occupied the attention of the assemblage, and performed a number pieces much to the cratification of the hearers. These were followed by the civic ceremonies, Aid. Throop presiding.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. Leonard Swett, who read the DEGLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE clearly and distinctly, and with proper clocutionary pauses, so that its meaning was evident. When the echo of the last sentence had died away, Mr. Swett said:

When Ius, the founder of Troy, laid the fowndation of that city and built its walls and its towers, see prayed to the gods for some omen which should promise prosperity affi power to the city of his labor and his love. While thus praying, the statue of a goddess fell from heaven and rested upon the ground uninjured, beside him. Taking the presence of this statue as the evidence of a divinity which should guard the city, it was sacredly and carefully watched and guarded in the citadel, for, as the legend ran, so long as that statue—which ever after was known as the palladium of Troy—should be preserved, so long a gaardian goddess would protect the city from her enemies and give her prosperity and power. During the Trojan war, Ulysses stole into the city, and while her people were off guard and banqueting, carried away the palladium, and Troy was given to her enemies, and thenceforward lived only in song.

We, too, have a palladium,—not the statue of a goddess guarded in a citadel, but the sacred principles of liberty and equality just read in your hearing. As it was the duty of the Trojan to guard the status and thus preserve the prosperity of the city, so it is our duty to guard these principles, which also came from Heaven, and which will be actuated by them. They cannot be stolen from ne as the crafty Ulysees stole the statue of the goddess; but if we do not practice them, they themselves will take wings and fly awa

pleuse. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADDES, AND GENTLEERE: This experience is something new in the history of Chicago, and I think it is an improvement on the old and usual methods of celebrating the Fourth of July. For, after all, the most unimportant part in the celebration of this anniversary will be to-day, as it always has been, the oratorical. But how me the oration ought to be, and how impressive it angles to be, when it has for its preinde strains of

music so almost divine, as have been furni shed us by this great orchestra and shall have for its conclusion strains of music equally beautiful and inspiring! (Applanse.) The time for tarning the Fourth of July into a day of universal brag and swagger has long since past. The first half century, and probably three-fourths of a century of the history of this Government, we celebrated the Fourth by the wildest and the most comprehensive and indiscriminate boatting. We caid "Behold how great a people we are!" We challenged all the world to look upon us and see how bug we were—how vast we were—how great were our territorial possessions—how large was the continent, as if we had anything to do with the making of the continent, and if the size of the continent could in any degree be stirbluted to our personal or individual exertions. We have suddenly discovered that God Almignty made the continent, and that we didn't, and that it is no merit of ours. It is nothing for us to swagger, and blow, and bluster about because the continent is big. A big territory does not prove that a nation is great any more than big feet prove a man a great walker, or a big head proves a man to be a great thinker. [Laughter.] Greece was small. Athens was not nearly so large as Chicago,—hardly big enough to hide a county convention,—yet the fame and the name of Athens.

was not nearly so large as Chicago,—hardly big enough to hide a county convention,—yet the fame and the name of Athens

IS ON EVERT TOWOUR,

its glories fill every heart, and its memory will live forever. We have absted our rejoicings. We have accomplished something which is true. We were able to defy all precedent, to bully experience, to run in the face of the teachings of all political science and political wisdom, we grew so fast. Our material possessions and growth were simply wonderful. Our physical development was the marvel of the world. It was not because our administration was wise. It was in spite of follies of government and administration which to-day we see, and which were absolutely stupendous in their character. We have reached a better period. We stop at the returning of each of these anniversaries and ask ourselves seriously, with those misgryings which the highest intelligence incites, "Are we absolityley certain that the experiment of self-government, so magnificently mangarated upon this continent, is to be a success? Are we quite sure of it?" Let us ask ourselves these questions to-day for a few moments. Are we satisfied that throughout the wide extent of this country which we proudly call our own (all it so our own) that the laws are administered just as they ought to be? Are we satisfied that every privilege which our Constitution guarantees are more of the guarantee? Are we quite certain that everywhere under the fag, where the laws are administration of justice is reared, that the courts and the juries are precisely what we would have them and what they ought to be?

WE ARE A PRES NATION.

Are we satisfied that our national career shows

streets early seaterly morning to the equal delight not only of the perennial small boy, but of ven older people. The regiment got together promptly and left the armory, corner of Canal and Jackson streets, at the rather early hour of 5 o'clock, with that bold chieftain and prives of 5 o'clock, with that bold chieftain and prives of 5 o'clock, with that bold chieftain and prives of Jackson to Halsted, south on Halsted to Twelfth, est on Twelfth to Wabash, north on Wabash to Monroe, west on Monroe to Dearborn blacks, east on Lake to Rick, north on State to Michigan, west on State, north on State to Michigan, west on State, north on State to Michigan, west on Adams to Canal, and thence to Fifth avenue, south on Fifth avenue to Monroe, west on Monroe to Market, south on Market to Adams, west on Adams to Canal, and thence to Hearth of the State of the Sta

less, utterly worthless, unless there is back among the great constituency a bealthy public opinion which perpetually sustains it. I am not speaking

FOR SPASMS OF REFORM.

I do not very thoroughly nor enthusiastically believe in the working out of great results by a sudden heat and burst of reform. I am of opinion that no great results were ever achieved in Government without persistent, steady, unwearying labor. What has been our practice? We have seen the walls of some Jericho builded up in front and around us. We have valiantly seized our ram's horns. We have blown a vehement blast, and waited for the walls to tumble at their leisure. But walls don't fail under that kind of treatment. They must be battered down hour by hour, day by day, by ceaseless, unwearying vigname. It is an old saying (it is none the less true because it is old) that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." There is no man living in this country to-day, and enjoying the privileges of its citizenship, that has any more right to abdicate the performance of those duties than he has to shirk the payment of the taxes which the Government imposes upon him. And solong as the business men or the echolars undertake to absoive themselves from the performance of those high duties, they have no rason to complain that the "burnmer limvades the high places of the Government and fills all these offices. We have a right, of course, to ask this: That every privilege which the Government guarantees to us we shall have. We should be eternally watchful of those privileges we should eujoy. There are certain rights (and we must never forget it) that are gnaranteed to us by the Nation and not by the State. There are certain privileges which this Government, caffed the Nation and not by the State. There are certain privileges which the flag that he may have; and unless those privileges those promises—thus great, radiant creature who rules of the humblest down on the highest pinnacles of earthly reign—to step down from the barden and which has not made the

chosen; and yet let the smales of the poorest citizen, and forthwith the State, no, but this mighty and puisant nation,

STRETCHES FORTH ITS ARM

and vindicates and sids bim even at the peril of war. And this same nation (it is the brightest star which glitters in this whole diadem of stars today),—this same nation has said to the trembling black that he is a citizen and shall have the privileges of citizenship, and, having made that promise, when those privileges are assalled, steps down from its throne among the clouds and takes the trembling black man by the hand and leads him up to the poils and says "Deposit there a free and unconstrained ballot." [Applause.] That is what it is to be a nation.

Great nations are not made because their fleets cover the seas. They are not made because their products may be found in every clime. They are not made because their products may be found in every clime. They are not made because their source they are reasonable to the antion.

The same armies. But they are made because they act faithfully and under a system of laws absolutely equable. There shall be as there have been upon this continent, growing up, millions and millions of free people.—Iree in thought, free in speech, and free in the exercise of every privilege. We preserve for the future not merely the land on which we tread nor the sky which bends over us. We preserve something infinitely grander than all that, for into the stream of our national life has gone the history and the character of Washington, and Jefferson, and an Adams, a Jackson, and a Lincoln, and a Douglas, and a Grant; and let us so live that the longer that that stream flows on, and the nearer that it gets to the great occas of time, its banks bails be full—full even to overflowing—with the grandest record of all mankind, that the history of this world has ever recorded. (Applause?)

This ended the civic part, and the remainder of the afternoou was devoted to music, the over-

re, William Tell, and the allegretto, eighth THE COURT-HOUSE. LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

nous clouds broke away, the skies came clear, and the sun's rays poured down on the heads of the 250 or more people who gathered on the northeast corner of the Court-House to witness the laying of the corner-stone. The event was to have been celebrated at 10 o'clock, but it was nearer 11 when Commissioner Holden, President of the Board of County Holden, President of the Board of County Commissioners, accompanied by several of his associates in the Board, Architect Egan, J. Y. Scammon, P. J. Sexton, Judge Boyden, and others left Sexton's office and wended their way to the scene of future operations. Long John was looker-on, but kept him-Long John was looker-on, but kept himself at a discreet distance, perhaps under the idea that he could choose better company, and perhaps from the fear that he would be called upon and forced to make a speech. Scattered around among the crowd were County-Attorney Rountree, Clem Periolat, Ed Walker, Ald. Cullerton, and a promiscuous assortment of people with no particu-lar fame or reputation, intent on seeing that the business was done up in proper style. The corner stone was suspended over the place where it was to be set, by means of rope and where it was to be set, by means of rope and chain attachments to two derricks, the latter ornamented with flags and two very badly-wilted tree-limbs of insignificant size. William McNeil, the broadly-built contractor, busical himself with laying and wetting the morter, thus nalling the infamous lie that he never wielded a trowel in his life. The Sher-wilders were over towards the

mortar, thus nalling the infamous lie that he never wielded a trowel in his life. The Sherman House wiedows were open towards the Court-House and occupied by guests of the house, who witnessed the proceedings while calmly enjoying their "otism cum dignitat." A carless sender of that source of infantile delight—the toy-balcon—had unwittingly let slip the string which consulted the movements of his merchandise, and away went his wares, soaring gracefully over the Court-House to the great delight of the crowd. But more sober business was in preparation. A few minutes after the procession above referred to had reached the place, President Holden mounted the wall and gave the initial performance. Addressing the crowd as his feliow-citizens, he said that on the 3d of April last the Board of County Commissioners had passed a resolution designating the Fourth of July, 1877, as the day for setting the cornerstone of the new Court-House, and that, in obedience to that command, they were assembled for that purpose. He then called on THE REN. GALUSHA ANDERSON to open this most important ceremony with prayer.

Some portions of Dr. Anderson's prayer were peculiarly appropriate, and an interested public will no doubt trust to their being answered. He prayed that the Commissioners might be just, true, and right; that when the work was completed a grateful people might rise up to bonor these men, and bless them; that God would help them in all the trials through which they were called to pass. The speaker did not specify what these trials were, but more than one Commissioner's thoughts were on the uncomfortable investigations of crtain special Grand Juries.

In conclusion, Dr. Anderson entreated God's blessing "as we all unite in the prayer, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven.'" But, strange to say, not a voice accompanied that of the reverence drentleman in his appeal, to the throne of grace. Were it not irreverent, The Tribune would suggest that a heartier resoonse would nave followed had an invocation been addressed to another

was, owing to his connection with the business in hand, entitled to honorary membership in the honorable guild of master builders.

of great trouble a few men that never did anything to advance any public work devoted themselves, while counting their money which they had hoarded up for years, to criticising and finding fault, and to blood-letting. But others had built up the city who believed that "Westward the course of Empire takes its way," and that old things had passed away, and that it was dangerous to imitate oid Mother Lot, who looked back into Sodom when she started from that dead city, and was turned into a pillar of salt. [Applause.] The men engaged in public improvements, who had been selected by any community to take charge of its public interests, were best watched and best protacted when the community looked upon their acts with eander and fairness. The citizens of Cook County, whether for good or evil, had put the power into the hands of the present County Board. It was dependent upon their acts for the fidelity with which this edifice should be constructed, and the way to help them do their duty faithfully was not by creating suspidon, a spirit of criticism, or unjust jealousy, but by siding them in performing their work justly and honestly. When public men were in office they were entitled to public confidence until proved to be guilty, and men who se' in their offices and knew nothing about the facts might be doing better business than to carp at and' criticise their work, and seek to prejudice the public against them. Let the peopieput their faces westward and recollect that they had nothing to do with the past. Let the dead past bury its dead, while they attended to the living, and let them put their shoulders to the wheel, do what they might to rebuild the city and restore the financial prosperity of the country, and encourage those who were appointed to do this work of public improvement. This plea for the County Board was received with some applause by the crowd of Commissioners and their friends. It was the last piece on the programme, and at its conclusion the assembly slowly dispersed.

PICNICS.

THE DANISH VETERAN ASSOCIATION celebrated the day by holding a basket picnic at the Chicago Avenue Park, at the corner of Wood street. The celebration was not only intended to cover the occasion, but was made a period to in some way recognize the valor of such resident Danes as had figured in the wars of 1848-49-750 and 1864. The Danish Government had forwarded to the Association should ment had forwarded to the Association about 200 prizes or medals of honor for distribution among those who had served in the wars named,

200 prizes or medals of honor for distribution among those who had served in the wars named, and, while they were simple and without intrinsic value, every Dane who felt entitled to one was on hand to urge his claims. The medals had been trepared by the Danish atthorities; and molded from the metal of arms captured in the conquests of the years named, and it is readily seen how eager every Dane was to receive one; hence, the real interest of the occasion.

The celebration was under the direction of the Danish Societies, which formed at 10 o'clock at No. 97 Milwaukee avenue, under the charge of Maj. J. Z. Alstrup, and marched to the grounds. The grounds had been fitted up for the occasion with a central stand and other decorations, and presented a very attractive appearance. A large canvas surmounted the stand, bearing in the central stand and other decorations, and presented a very attractive appearance. A large canvas surmounted the stand, bearing in the central stand and other decorations. The grounds had been fitted up for the occasion with a central stand and other decorations. The grounds had been fitted up for the occasion with a central stand and other decorations. The grounds had been fitted up for the occasion with a central stand and other decorations. The actual portrait of Frederick VII. and on the other one of Christian IX. The American flag, of course, formed a conspleuous part in the ornamentation. On the stand was a band of music, and beside it a dancing platform, and the decorative as well as the pleasurable arrangements were entirely complete.

The attendance was variously estimated from 8,000 to 5,000, and was very creditable. The arrangements were such as to exclude all rough characters, and the management is entitled to great credit, for never was a more peaceable, enjoyable, or respectable gathering held. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, there was composed their time, and those who failed to find pleasure in listening to the music, the speeches, or in participating in the dance, had only

And the stayers, and would not stay the stay of the stayers and the stayers and the stayers and the stayers and the stayers are the stayers are the stayers and the stayers are the stayers are the stayers are the stayers and the stayers are the stayers ar

glish and Scandinavian sections of the Workingmen's party assembled at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, to the number of several hundred, when they marched with flying banners and beating drums to Silver Leaf Grove, corner of Twelfith street and Ogden avenue, where they had arranged for a grand picule. At the grove they were joined by several bundred more sons of toil, accompanied by their mothers, wives, daughters, sweethearts, and bables, particularly the latter. The first performance on arriving at the grove was a general stamped to the lager-beer stands, of which there were about a dozen, where homage was paid to the glorious Fourth. All drank beer except the bables, who seemed to prefer milk punches. Some of the bables got more punches than milk, which was evidenced by their squealing. After all had quenched their thirst, Mr. A. R. Parsons was introduced as the orator of the day. Mr. Parsons first alluded to the fact that they had met for social purposes, and to celebrate the lolist anniversary of our country's liberation from despotism. The time had now arrived when it was proper for them to consider their condition caused by the despotism of capital. Our foreinthers had been in revolt against political despotism. The workingmen were now in revolt against the despotism of capital. They had left to all who mate this country their home an inheritance of political freedom. Political liberty without economical independence was a fraud and a sham. He advocated the organization of trades unions should take united action in regard to all matters in the interest of labor, and no workingman should vote for a political measure without previous action having been taken by the union. The trades union of the future would seek to furnish work to its members on the plan of good wages, short hours, and certain work. Without work there could be no wages, and the kile man controls the wages of him who has work. The competition between workingmen reduces the wages of those who work to a bare subsistence.

As soon

CRAWFORD'S GROVE.

A POEM BY THE REV. DR. RICHARDS.
At the celebration at. Crawford's Grove, yesterday, brief addresses were made by Mr. John Crawford and the Rev. Mr. Lamont, and the folowing original poem was read by the Rev. Dr. Richards:

Richards:

"A speech, or a poem," the ladies demand,
As if I could make for them either off-hand:
They're so used to talking all day when they
please,
They fancy we men can make speeches with ease;
And, as for putting together some jingles,
To them it's as simple as nailing on shingles—
You put one on another, and hammer them fast,
And with so many rows the roof's covered at
last!

last!
Well, the ladies—God bless them!—are tyrants, you see,
And they've had all my life the advantage of me;
My mother at first—my wife thirty-odd years
Have shaped me to patterns with very sharp shears;
And the worst—as the best—of me any can say
Is this, that I gave the dear creatures their way;
So I'm down in their programme for something
to say!

It's too late to wish that I wasn't, since you, Kind friends, will consider the same as your dne; So I'll pay you in notes which you must not protest,
Though they're held, at the bank, to be none of
the best;

But the worm at the root,
all,
The fatal defect that may end in our fall,
The wo that most threatens to bring us to grief,
Is the frenzy of Reason and dark Unbelief.
If this canker-worm gets at the root of the tree,
"Twill the doom of our national happiness be!

Lest I weary your patience—a pity, at least— With too grave an harangue at this popular feast, Let me catch up a topic or two of the times, And play the "Reporter" to spice my dull rhymes.

And play the "Reporter" to spice my dull rhymes.

In the city to-day, the greatest of shows
Is Barnum's queer wonders, and greatest of those Is the showman himself, who makes humbug a science.

And ore man's gallitolity puts his reliance.

They'll have fire-works perhaps, though I think "twould be vais—
They're done in that line what they can't do again; Fire years last October they had Catherine wheels, The whits of whose whirling the city still feels; A bad but a brilliant example which Boston Followed soon after, nor counted the cost on; And, now to be reckoned among the bon-lon, They've been playing with rockets and wheels at St. John,
And got up a fire from Wednesday to Sunday They couldn't put out with the whole Bay of Fundy!

But there's good in all evil, as every wind Blows a blessing before it, or leaves one behind; And the good in the fire, for one and for them, Is in proof of a common but sound apothegm.

As true between towns as 'twixt brother and brother."

when the queen of the lakes lay in seles and grief.
The Gem of the Bay flashed with instant relief;
And the gold that came sparkling from Fundy's bold shore.
Chicago sends back, and a hundred-fold more;
Nor limits her largess and love to her dollars.
But—herself by experience the aptest of scholars—
Sends Trusdell to teach her how best to bestow.
The bounties that into her bosom will flow.

Since the lightning was chartered for tidings-express.
All the world feels the pangs of a local distress;
And Cathay can't suffer from famine or fever
But haif the world moves at a throb to relieve her.
With the Gospel of Love and the telegraph-wire,
Our globe is aglow with sweet Charity's fire.

"Not all over," some croaker among us is uttering;
'Or what mean those thunders from Rustchuk now muttering?
What charity-signs on the Danube are gleaming.
While blood with its boasted 'blue waters' is streaming? while blood with its boasted blue waters is streaming? There's little of love in the sweep of the sabre, And the Cossack is for to his Mussulman neighbor; The lightnings are vibrating now with the boom That tolls the beleagured despair of Batoum: Thus the Cross and the Crescent are raging with hatte.

And the Crescent will wane in the shadow of Yes, the croaker is right, and looking, with him, Through the war-clouds and smoke of the battle-fields dim, One vision I catch, neither distant nor murky, Of Kings at a rushin repast upon Turkey.

But a truce to my rhyme, if not yet to the ar:
Fil stop at the Danube, and, unlike the Crar,
Fil call off my war-dogs—i. e. curtail my lines—
White he crosses over with greedy designs.
With Rustchuk and Shumla as stars in his crest,
Right on to the Balkans his arms will be pressed;
While I, on the other hand, here book—areai,
With a hymn at the close in Orthodox manner—
Out tribute of joy in the "Star-Snanglad Russer"

A hundred years and one have fied Since the first patriot blood was shed To stain our starry flag with red. Its crimson stripes, and white between Still number, as of old, thirteen, And the first roll of States they mean. But, on the baldric of the blue, The clittering stars in number grew, For each new State a symbol new. To-day they crowd the axure field, Like silver bosses on a shield, So close there's little space to yield.

And we forget, so bright the flame, How near of late our banner came To loss of half its stars—in shame! For that averted we we raise To God above our songs of praise, Who only keeps our stars ablaze.

Beneath His frown their light would pale The crimson from our banner fail, And all our Commonwealths bewail. For yet a hundred years, less one. Until our second Century's done, Smile, gracious God, our flag upon:

And grant among the kingdoms, then, Our land may lie beneath Thy ken— The noblest dwelling-place of men— Prom Vice and Sin's apostasy, And daring Unbelief, as free As Eden in its purity?

Then shall the red, and white, and blue, The sacrificial, pure, and true, Shine, for the world, of perfect hue!

OTHER SUBURBS. CELEBRATION AT RIVERDALE. The people of Dolton and Riverdale united and held a regular old-fashioned Fourth-of-

July calebration, in Fred Schmidt's Grove, back of Riverdale Station. The day dawned cloudy and threatening, and withal it was cold and rather cheerless. But this state of affairs gave way by 11 o'clock, about which time the festivel proceedings commenced. Fred Schmidt's Grove is situated on the Calumet Schmidt's Grove is situated on the Carmet River, and its location is admirably fitted for the purpose for which it was used yesterday. The procession was quite an imposing affair, and consisted of a brass-band, a company of cavalry, a large wagon, upon which were seated thirty-eight young ladies, representing every State in the Union, even Colorado. Then there were the Territories, also colorado. Then there were the Territories, also represented by Cook County's fairest rustic beauties. Then there were the Riverdale and Dolton Turners, the whole in command of Capt. O'Connor, Chief Marshal, and Lleut. Carl represented by Cook County's fairest rustic beauties. Then there were the Riverdale and Dolton Turners, the whole in command of Capt. O'Connor, Chief Marshal, and Lleut. Carl Neidow. The line of march was to the Grove. Among those who participated here were C. N. Dolton and Iamily, Col. and Mrs. James Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dolton, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Compson, Fred A. H. H. Dolton, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Compson, Fred A. Herring, Charles L. Easton, August Reich, Jr. L. L. Axiell, Dr. and Mrs. Sparks, J. C. Howe, Homewood; the Rev. John Park Cummings and family, of Cummingsville; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John Berger, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Von Steinberg, Mrs. Costerboundt, Mr. and Mrs. Levent Gurdon S. Hubbard, was there also, in the person of David Andrews, who came here in 1884. David is remarkable for having surveyed the land in the vicinity of which he resides. Arrived in the wagon, followed by the little Territories. The populace flocked in and surrounded the platform. Fire-trackers, bombs, and cannon boomed forth, and the sound of the tapping beer keg was heard in the land, while the rose-colored water with a SOANT FIRCE OF LEMMS

was dispensed for a nickel. This grand feature was presided over by a Tueton in red, white, and blue, who was an adept in taking in coin. The band belebed forth the national ode and the crowd cheered. Charles H. Dolton, with becoming dismity, acted as President of the day, and though he had five pretty and blooming daughters on the ground, it cannot be said that he assumed any unnatural sirs. After the band had ceased fis splaying, the Dolton Glee Club is a most creditable organization and rendered each peace with becoming effect. C. H. Harrington, sang "America." The Glee Club is a most creditable organization and rendered each peace with becoming effect. C. H. Harrington read that much-abused document, "The Document, Mr. F. A. Herring was latroduced. He spoke in Gertman and English. Both addresses being pility and witty, were applanded to the ceho. The

tub-race, Mesars. Wilson and Saxton; tub-race, Mesars. Stevens and Tyler, first and second prizes; catcher of the greased pig, Mr. Thornton. An oration, something unique in its way, was prepared; but the Committee ordered it printed, and spared the guests the infliction of hearing it. The production was as follows: When, in the course of human depravity, it becomes necessary for a corn-fed people to establish their loyalty to the country represented by the incomparable genius, lofty principles, and herois groutaneousness of Titlen. Grant, and Gail Hamilton, it behooves them to emulate the roll Hamilton, it behooves them to emulate the roll.

comparable genius. lofty principles, and herois spontaneousness of Tilden. Grank and Gail Hamilton, it behooves them to emulate the noble creations of the first father of his country by combining the combustibles of earth with the constellations of heaven, and in lieu of railroad trains and har is we are called upon to demonstrate our nationality by the harmless diversion of smashing windows, shooting off fingers, and making dirahavoc with Benjamin's flower-beds.

When our forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence, they had a double object in view; the preservation of the old folks and the destruction of the young ones. Such is human nature, —if you don't believe it, go and ask 'em.

True to our principles, our wives' fears, and our mother-in-laws' joyous transportations, every anniversary of our detachment from John Ball's appron-strings has been diversified by appropriate and touching explosions of fire-works, pocket-books, and human anatomy. And are we to let niversary of our detactmens appropriate and touching explosions of fire-works, pocket-books, and human anatomy. And are we to let this great day pass without raising a single roof? We owe this celebration to our country and the circuses, and to remind the English residents that young American beeves are for Johnny Bull—ah, nevermore!

We are the progenies of a bloody nation, and we shall teach our children in the arts of destruction. Although the Governor has refused our well-meant request to "hang a man," as a brilliant touch-off to our demonstrations, the ways are not wanting for making day short and night hideous.

time.

Let every earthling unfurl his wings, and be watted with the wooing breezes to the sea of pro-Let every being put in his best efforts toward our lemonstrations, and we'll all have a gay ride to the semetery to-morrow."

Let every being put in his best efforts toward our demonstrations, and we'll all have a gay ride to the cemetery to-morrow."

A poem was to have been read, but the suffering public were also spared thes.

In the evening there was a very creditable display of fire-works, and the day's pleasure closed with a German, which was one of the most elegant affairs ever given at the hotel. The entire programme was the work of the guests, and their friends, of the hotel, and answered most admirably to render the day an agreeable anniversary.

EVANSTON.

As usual, Evanston did her share toward celebrating the Fourth vesterday. Evanston is always patriotic. She is located in a good situation to be patriotic, and her people are goodnatured. They will not tolerate waisky or the "bittah beah," but they will allow the boys to fire off all the crackers and squibs they please on the "Gellorious Fourth." For this Evanston has a wide reputation, and all the city urchins, who have money enough left to buy a ticket, go to that suburb to blaze their fire-works when a relentless Council forbida them the pleasure in Chicago. The good-natured inhabitants will also allow the churches and Sunday-schools unlimited permission to swindle all the excursionistate their hearts' content in cholerne pies, tasteless ice-cream, and lemonade, and cakes so elaborately trosted as to cover up all sorts of hidden iniquity. There were not less than a dozen of these spirits, and representing half as many different denominations, each veing with the other as to wich should get ahead in taking in the unsuspecting stranger. There was a great demand for pretty girls for clerks in those sutier-abops, as it was generally conceded that the stall which secured the greater amount of custom. The Evanstonians have had large experience in this business. Every year they go through the same course, and every year they go through the same course, and every year they go through the same course, and every year they go through the same course, and every year they go through

quarters gathered from their Fourth of July visitors.

The Evanstonians are not the only ones to profit by the Fourth. The Goodrich Steamhoat Company comes in for the Hou's share of the spoils, for it is this corporation that furnishes the people to Evanston. Boats ran from the Goodrich Gook, below Ruab-street bridge, every hour from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, and thousands of men, women, and children availed themselves of the opportunity to take a quiet sail on the lake. The boats were handsomely decorated with evergreens and bunting, and a band of music was provided for each.

IN THE BARLY HOURS along the railings, upon the rouge board benches, grew deathly sick before key had traveled over haif of their journey. Some were even obliged to seek the state-rooms, being unable to longer maintain an upright position. Others, with great fortitude, choked down their rising feelings, and staid it out on deck. Many enjoyed a quiet upheaval over the railing. In the alternoon, however, the wind died away, until the lake was as calm and un-uffled as if it had never been known to make a mortal sick of life, and many people availed themselves of the opportunity to take a short coast voyage. The Evanston pier was chartered by the above Company, and the last boat left for Chicago at haif-past 6 in the evening.

On the University Campus the First Methodist Church of Evanston had three booths, wherein pork and beans, sandwiches, pies and cakes, lemonade, ice-cream, etc., were sold to whoever would buy at a reasonably small rate. The amounts dealt out to each purchaser were reasonable as could over be expected of ladies having these stalls in charge were quite as reesonable as could over be expected of ladies having these stalls in charge were quite as reesonable as could over be expected of ladies having these stalls in charge were quite as reesonable as could over be expected of ladies having these stalls in charge were a unumber of scattering booths further still to the southward, including the South Evanston Church, and all did a fair bustness, though the delicate managers regretted the tendency of families to bring mammoth baskets upon their arms.

The Boy's had Pree License.

arms

delicate managers regretted the tendency of families to bring mammoth baskets upon their arms.

THE BOTS HAD FREE LICENSE in the beautiful groves to defy law and order, and the shocking fire-cracker or the soph-stirring toy cannon kept those of weak nerves in an agony of suspense all day. There was a great amount of powder burned in Evanston yesterday.

Nearly every house in town was decorated with flags and bunting, and many a private piente party reight have been seen upon the tasty grounds surrounding the residences. Tables were spread under the trees, around which a select opterie of friends would assemble to the number of from ten to thirty. After partaking of a holiday collation, the party would arise and insignrate other forms of amusement, in which the game of croquet was prominent. The ladies would knock the balls about carelessly, the gentlemen would smoke languidly and make a shot now and then, instenough to keep the game in progress, while the conversation did not flag, and the little ripples of laughter which could be heard now and then attested to the happiness of the young people.

All in all, probably Evanston enjoyed herself about as well as any place resterday, and behaved quite as well. The only drunkards seen were the fresh arrivals upon the boats, and these were none of them hopelessly so.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., July 4.—The day was spent in a quiet manner by the residents of highland Park, but the groves round about us were thickly occupied by several hundred families from the city, conveyed here by the steamer John Sherman and several tugs, besides the regular and special trains on the raffroad. No accidents.

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS.

SHOT THEOGRI CRIMINAL CARELSSANESS.

The North Side furnished a case of criminal carelessness yesterday in the shooting of Miss Alice Coles, an orphan and a niece of Mrs. Colburn, residing at No. 234 Ontario street. The person accused of doing the shooting is Alexander Huhn, a boy of 19, the son of Joe Huhn, who keeps a beer-saloon at the northeast corner of Clark and Michigan streets. It appears that the victim, a bright little girl of only 13, was sent on an errand somewhere between 7:20 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She walked down Clark street from Ontario, and when in front of Hand's saloon saw a man point his revolver at some object and shoot. The hall lodged in her hip and she fell to the ground. She lost the use of her limb, but was quite conscious, and begged somebody to pick her up. Everybody near seemed to be so excited and dumbfounded that no help was given her until a fireman named Dougherty, who was on a passing street-car, came to her assistance, picked her up, and took her home. The only witnesses of the affair seem to have been a newsboy and a Jew clothier, from whose testimony it appeared that Huhn was the only berson about there that was doing any shooting at the time. He was accordingly acrested on suspicious by Officer Shack, of the Chicago Avenue

Station, and lodged porter saw him last him his explanation had come out on Clwith a revolver wh and which he seems off. A friend, he st the street, but he dangerous. He the laundry sign, and it would be rare s did so, and the next of this little girl, feet away, that ahe shoot her, he says, it was wholk and must be due to from the sign and And yet he didn't se ble, inasmuch as the ment, would have turn around and a the lay of the seem quite probablishm which was playing a story of the seem quite probablishm which was playing and a the lay of the seem quite probablishm which was playing and seem which was playing and seem quite probablishm which was playing the seem quite probablishm whi the lay or the seem quite probable sign, which was pla instead of at righ gianced slightly side its course. Huhn from the fact that the load, it is quite prot and he missed his whether he hit the swa unable last ere in the dark. But we accume that he was who fired a skepoting was entire

Station, and lodged

who have a support of the carelessness only to had never seen the seen him, and there tive or cause for who attended the gher recovery last called at Mrs. Colbying. She might lead of the care of the called at Mrs. Colbilying. She might I
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to await the result of Joseph Ludis, 14 249 Huribut street left hand by the sec John Gaughan, 1 No. 86 Bremen stre hand shot away by w. J. Ford, 13 W. J. Ford, 13 Waller street, while playing with 31 Waller street. 21 Waller street.
Aiots Ball, 15 yea
Tell court, hands as
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ty of powder, that extent.
Adam Glock, 15 y thumb by the accide in his own hand. I but the accident havision and Sedgwid Tuesday evening: age, had one of the and away, by some cident happened on Brown and Morgan At 1:30 in the ayears of age, residit years of age, residi by the premature of Shottenfels attend Shottenfels attended. At noon William slding at No. 96 N. spens bullet in the The wound is only out of the fiesh its. At 8 o'clock laworking for A. Madison street, headly burned. His loaded with a bla and fired, thinking Joaded with a bia and freed, thinking At noon Daniel siding at No. 45d tending the switch and Canal streets. Jeft cheek by som the Canal street Willie Bond, co Boston averue, be hands by the expl Dr. Brard, who a though painful, who are the street by the

the park he acce and, being run of At 8:30 yesters 20 years of age, r and Taylor street was shot to the loome other boys arrested for the Hinman Street 8 Early in the r years of age, res State street, was a man named Joget. Dr. Andre wound is not 6 No. 44 Harrison At 7:30 last evold, while firing the foot of Twer as boy of the san in the head. Thome, No. 208 there attended wound is quite rested and lock bous Station. GOV. WOODSTOCK of the Fourth cended by the began the grow were fairly or represented by Daniel H. Char dion, John T. "Our Education Northrup, of and Rev. T Brooklyn. The meeti address from

the Hon. Job was unan tist of Vice-Pr After praye Revolution of

the Hon. D. as that patr marked abi Governorsh respect and a people. Gov. hearty cheer. Taking it fo views upon P tack and co ing in Lou suit of the charged the not a party offense," sav consisted in Republicans, race; in decla race; in deela a majority of power in our guarantee to of Governme mestic violen worthless. P a Governmen conducted, as

n the walls of

ir Fourth of July

state-rooms, being unitade, choked down their it out on deck. Many it over the railing, wever, the wind died as calm and unruffled thown to make a mortal people availed themy to take a short coast pier was chartered by it the last boat left for a the evening, unpus the First Methoton had three booths, andwiches, ples and rain, etc., were sold to a reasonably small rate, to each purchaser were though the fair ladies charge were quite as r be expected of ladies beir church and Sunday are south the same church or rather its first, There was a numicoths further still to the the South Evanston air business, though the retted the tendency of noth baskets upon their

in town was decorated and many a private pienic on seen upon the tasty the residences. Tables a trees, around which a is would assemble to the thirty. After partaking of a party would arise and in the prominent. The ladies about carelessly, the genanguidity and make a shot pugh to keep the game in mayersation did not flag, of laughter which could a attested to the happingle.

in attested to the happipe.

I Evanston enjoyed herany place yesterday, and rell. The only drunkards arrivals upon the boats, and sem hopelessly so.

AND PARK.

Set to The Tribuna.

II., July 4.—The day was mer by the residents of the groves round about us by several hundred famineseed here by the steam-several tugs, besides the sins on the railroad. No

DENTS.

MINAL CARELESNESS.

Inshed a case of criminal
in the shooting of Miss
an and a niece of Mrs.

No. 234 Ontario street.

Ioing the shooting is Alex
19, the son of Joe Huhn,
or at the northeast cor
shigh little girl of only 13,
somewhere between 2:30

lay morning. She walked
rom Ontario, and when in
n saw a man point his retend shoot. The ball
lahe foll to the ground.

Illinb, but was quite con
mebody to pick her up
ned to be so excited and
help was given her until
herry, who was on a pass
o here been a newsboy
rom whose testimon it, was the only person

toing any shooting at the

lingly arrested on sus
of the Chicago Avenue. DENTS.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, Alfred Menard, 10 years of age, residing at the corner of Throop and Taylor streets, while playing in the yard, was shot to the leg. Elias Ficcard, who, with some other boys, was firing in the vicinity, was arrested for the shooting, and locked up at the Hinman Street Station.

Early in the morning, William Campbell, 14 years of age, residing at the Clarence House, on State street, was accidentally shot in the hip by a man named John McCannill, shooting at a target. Dr. Andrews, who attended him, says the wound is not dangerous. McCannill lives at No. 44 Harrison street.

At 7:30 last evening, John Wiltich, 14 years old, while firing a pistol loaded with pebble at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, accidentally shot a boy of the same age, named Leopold Wenzel, in the head. The injured boy was taken to his home, No. 208 South Park avenue, and was there attended by Dr. Strowinski, who says the wound is quite dangerous. Wiltich was arrested and locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

### WOODSTOCK.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

WOODSTOCK.

GOV. CHAMBERIAIN.

A REFERS ARRAINSHERY OF PRESIDENT RATES.
WOODSTOCK, Com., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July at Roseland Park was steemed by thousands, and wene the meeting segan the grounds about the speakers' stand were fairly crowded. "Our Foltites' were expresented by Hon. James G, Blaine, cr.Gov., Daniel H. Chamberlian, of South Carolina, and tion. John T. Watt. "Gus Poesy," by Dr. (Oliver Wendell Rolmes and Mrs. Hary Claumer.

"Our Educational Institutions," by Prof. Cyrus Sorthrup, of Yale College, and the "Ministry," by Rev. James Buckley, of Standard, Commanded the Theodore L. Cuyles, D. D., "Booking," and the "Ministry," by Rev. James Buckley, of Standard, Commanded the Hon. John T. Wait as President. Mr. Wait was unanimously elected, forether with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

After prayer, Prof. Northup spoke upon the Revolution of 1778 and its results.

The President of the meeting then introduced the Hon. John T. Wait as President. Mr. Wait was unanimously elected, forether with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

The President of the meeting then introduced the Hon. John T. Wait as President Mrs. was that patriot and staigesman whose, very marked ability in discharging the duties of the Governorship of South Carolina, as that patriot and staigesman whose, very marked ability in discharging the duties of the Governorship of South Carolina, and the Hon. John T. Wait as President of the whole American people. Gov. Chamberlain was greeted with the arty cheers, said spoke as the behaviorable of the control of the work of the wor

your children's lips dumb or their hearts dis-mayed!

your children's lips dumb or their hearts dismayed!

DISSENT.

When Gov. Chamberlain concluded, the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of Fairhaven, Mass., arose and said that he desired, with all due respect to Gov. Chamberlain, to say that he believed that the sentiments expressed in the address did not represent the feeling of New England.

He then called for all those who indorsed the policy of President Hayes to signify it, and three hearty cheers were given for the President.

Somebody then called for three cheers for Gov. Chamberlaia, and they were loudly given.

Mr. Wait, President of the Convention, then arose and stated that it should be understood that every speaker was personally responsible for what he said. As for himself, he had abiding confidence in the integrity of President Hayes, and confidence in his policy. These remarks were greeted by hearty cheers.

SENATOR BLAINE.

In the afternoon the Hon. James G. Blaine

and honorable men into a consist with the government in 1861, and now, sixteen years having clapsed with their frightful record of war and of blood, of cruelty, and of carnage, the tracedy ends in one important aspect just where it began with the men who precipitated the conflict in solid power from Maryland to Mexico, resolute in purpose, and holding with tenacity the creed that underlay the Rebellion,—a creed that is utterly irreconcilable with a lasting devotion to the Union of the States. I do not have the slightest doubt that these views are honestly held by those who avow them; they are proclaimed by able men with the force and skill, not indeed of logic, but of a sophistry which deceives the unwary and sometimes entrasp even the watchful.

There can be no doubt, I think, that an overwhelming majority of the Poople of the country, and especially of the North, are hostile to further annexation of Southern territory. That was plainly shown when Mr. Seward's proposed purchase of the island of St. Thomas was percuptorily rejected, and still later, when Gen. Grant's very earnest advocacy of the San Domingo scheme utterly failed to secure support, even at a time when his Administration was peculiarly powerful and influential in shaping measures and directing policies. For a period of sixty years from the adoption of the Federal Constitution annexation of territory in the South was a favorite policy with our Government. In 1803 we purchased Louisiana, in 1819 we purchased Florida; in 1845 we annexed Texas; in 1848 we took a vast area from Mexico; and in 1859 we purchased of 1853, and that by a President devoted to Southern Presidents, except the small one of 1853, and that by a President devoted to Southern interests.

same country. All the purchases were made to southern fresidents, except the small one of 1853, and that by a President devoted to Southern interests.

The aggregate area of these additions to our domain is at least two and a quarter millions of square miles, nearly three times as great as the whole of the territory fought for by our Revolutionary ancestors, and covered by the treaty of peace in 1783. I do not mean to imply that the whole benefit of these acquisitions went to the Southern section of the country, or to its peculiar political interests. Fate and fortist the rescued a large proportion of the Louisiana purchase to Northern interests, as some prosperous and powerful States in the West strikingly testify-to-day. The magnificent empire of California and the neighboring territories were also rescued after one of the most memorable struggles in our civil and parliamentary history. But Northern annexation, as an original movement, has never flourished with us. Mr. Seward enjoys the honor of being the first statesman to add to our territory on the north, as he did in the purchase of Alaska. A Southern President, gave away a valuable piece of territory on our northwestern frontier,—nearly five times as large as the State of New York. I wish to make no reflections on the great men who made those settlements, but I take no risk in saying that if either treaty were to be negotiated now, the United States would demand a far different boundary both on the northeast and the northwest. I wish further to say that if, in 1842 or 1846, claims as strong as those which were given away on our northern frontier by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk had existed on our southern border, they would hot attempt to force annexation or acquisition of territory in any direction; but at the same time I most frankly awow that the incorporation of the British-American provinces in our Union would be a vast addition to our strength, and a large element added to our growth and perpetuity. No maniler, stronger, abler, better portion of the Anglo

THE CHICAGO THEORY . THURSDAY . JULY 2, 1877.

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THE CHICAGO TH

were then read from Cyrus W. Field and Bishop Haven.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler was next introduced, and spoke in his characteristic way about temperance. Speaking about the necessity of temperance men in our public offices, Dr. Cuyler said he was glad President Hayes was a temperance man. He believed in President Hayes, because he holds that he is bound to fulfil the solemn promises made before the ballot-box was opened for our suffrage. He firmly belived that President Hayes was cut out of the same piece of timber that furnished Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer's poem was then read by Charles F. Richardson of the Independent. Mr. Richardson read the poem with a clear, resonant voice, and with a fine expression.

After the poem had been read, the exercises closed with the singing of America.

## ELSEWHERE.

ROCKFORD. SOCIAL MCONOMIES—THE RESEMPTION QUESTION—THE NEW FOUR PER CENTS—THE LABOR PROBLEM—SPREAD OF PAUPERISM—INCREASE OF MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, ROCKPORD, July 4.—About four miles south of the City of Rockford, in a beautiful grove near the Rock River, the people of Winnebago County held a grand picnic and celebration. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 persons present. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 persons present. The speakers for the day were the Hon. J. C. Garver, State's Attorney, and Mr. Robert P. Porter, of Rockford. Speeches were delivered in the morning and afternoon. The former gentleman delivered an eloquent address on the history of liberty, in which he called to mind the history and development of our national character. Mr. Porter, who has for the past two years been engaged in investigations into two years been engaged in investigations into the social economies of the country,—some of his investigations having from time to time been published in TRE TRIBUNE,—gave an interest-

published in The Tribung,—gave an interesting resume of his years' work, which we append
in an abbreviated form:
Social Economies.

At the end of the War [the speaker said]
we found ourselves beset on all hands with a
delicate and complicated network of social
problems. The orderly and harmonious reorganization of the social relations of forty
millions of mankind was a task as intricate and
full of complexities as every entered into the organization of the social relations of forty millions of mankind was a task as intricate and full of complexities as ever entered into the stern conditions of European government, or taxed the organizing powers of a Gladstone or a Bismarck. Among those problems were a discordant South; a great national debt; commercial depression; a fluctuating currency; the labor question; the rapid spread of panperism in a country abounding in resources; the tremendous and startling increase of municipal indebtedness in our large cities under a system which gives the non-taxpayer an equal voice in contracting debts with those who pay the taxes. These were a few of the vital issues which affect the very elements that bind us together as a nation, and which stared our rulers in the face when we passed the end of our national simplicity, at the close of the Rebellion in 1864.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The results of the President's new policy with the South seem to bring us nearer the real restoration of the Union, and the final subordination of the military to the civil power. We hope it may eliminate from the North all the disorganizing elements, and give the populations ample opportunity to devote themselves to commercial enterprises and restore their communities to prosperity.

THE NATIONAL DEST.

In thirteen years our debt of \$2,808,500,000 has been reduced \$700,000,000. This sufficiently shows the wonderful resources of our country; but still the fact must not be overlooked that this reduction has been accomplished by a great severity of taxation; and there remains a grave question whether even the rapid payment of the national debt is a valid excuse for allowing the national promises to pay to be at a discount thirteen years after the close of the War. Have our rulers

be necessary to repeat New York's experience in all these cities?

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the speaker said he would soon be in a situation to present to the American people an array of facts and figures emoodying the results of his investigations for the past year into the indebtedness, value of property, taxation, and population of all our largest cities. The main object in this work, imperfectly done, to be sure, was to give a broad and formidable hint to the whole country; to convince the people that the municipal-debt problem is becoming more and more a vital one in every part of the Union. What he had pictured was not a mere craze or fantasy,—

ing more and more a vital one in every part of the Union. What he had pictured was not a mere craze or iantasy,—

"Fears of the brave and follies of the wise,"—but is due to a reasoned conviction. And further, that the questions commented on were merely set forth as they seemed to the speaking, and without making any pretensions of anything in the nature of a final settlement. We are apt [said he] to think there are greater stakes than any brought up to-day, at our national and Stafe elections, but there is no clearer, no desper, no wider, nor more permanent questions that demand your careful consideration, your courage, your fidelity, your energy, and your patriotism than those which tend toward a new employment of the masses, the restoration of domestic peace, the checking of crime and pauperism. In the language of David A. Wells: If half the time spent in metaphysical discussions as to whether the Pope is the "man of sin," and "whether modern culture tends to infidelity," were spent in inquiring why if is that in this country, with all the elements of abundance, we have enforced idleness, increasing poverty, and consequently increasing crime, then would be more souls made happy in this world, and more probably saved for the next, than there now are. world, and more probably saved for the next,

#### THE STATE.

the programme opened at 8 o'clock a. m. The convicts of the East Wing and North Cell-House, being considerably less than one-half of the 1,713 inmates of the institution, were marched to the chapel and there entertained, first, with a song by the Blanev Quartette, of Chicago, followed by prayer by the Rev. A. H. Dean, of Joliet, which was supplemented by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Warden McClaughry then in a few appropriate words introduced the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of Chicago, who spoke briefly and eloquently, the exercises closing with the anthem "America," in which the prisoners joined. The chapel was beautifully decorated with the national colors, flowers, and evergreeus. AT THE PENITENTIARY

greens.

These ceremonies over, each gang, under command of its officer, was marched back to the east yard, which had been cleared of all obstructions, and a platform laid and a stand erected. Here they were dismissed for one hour, and in a prescribed arena allowed to amuse themselves by playing foot-ball, leaping, dancing, singing, wrestling, and other sports. At the ringing of the bell they fell in line and returned to their cells.

wrestling, and other sports. At the ringing of the bell they fell in line and returned to their cells.

The convicts in the west wing were then brought out into the yard, and, after being and dressed by the Hon. Loosh Crooker, of Mendota, the same programme was repeated. At 13 o'clock a substantial dimor was served to every convict, after which they were locked up for the remainder of the day. The Adams Cornet Band, of Dwight, furnished the instrumental music for the occasion.

CHAMPAIGN, URBANA, AND MAHOMET.

CHAMPAIGN, URBANA, AND MAHOMET.

CHAMPAIGN, URBANA, AND MAHOMET.

CHAMPAIGN, III., July 4.—This has been the hottest day of the season, notwithstanding which it has been generally observed in an appropriate and patriotic manner. The celebration in this city consisted of a procession by the Fire Department, various civic societies, a battery, and the citizens generally. It was a very creditable affair. The efercises in the park consisted of a reading of the Declaration by Charles R. Baker, music, and an oration by Maj. J. W. Wilkin, of Marshall, Clark County. The Major is a candidate for Circuis Judge in the Fourth District, and, in consequence, was on his good behavior, and made a splendid speech. In the afternoon a running contest between the several hose companies and an exhibition of water-throwing by a hand-engme, a steamer, and the Illinois Central Water-Works closed the exercises. Not an accident has occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, although two men narrowly escaped being run over by one of the hose-carts.

At Mahomet there was a big picnic, which

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W. W. KIMBALL.
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WANTED-TWO GROWN UP BOTS AND TWO girls in a lye factors. 25 Fifth av.

WANTED-TWO GROWN UP BOTS AND TWO girls in a lye factors. 25 Fifth av.

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WANTED-PE MALE STELP.

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WANTED-WET-NUISE TO TAKE CHARGE OF a baby one week old; none but a healthy person will be accepted. Apply at 184 Howe-st., North Side.

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Stent and treatworthy American girl as become girl in a private family; can furnish best of references. Address K 37, Tribune office.

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Situation Wanted—By A Girl. Tidy And the cost of the cases; it I reastly sixthes.

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Situation Wanted—By An Experience call at 225 State-at; good reference.

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ioner, etc., 1009
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North Side.

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Cotton's Opera House are street, between State and De nville " by the Elisworth Zouaves.

Exposition Building. Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. The Barnum's Circus.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington s

Base-Ball Park. State and Twenty-third streets. Champetween the Chicago and Boston Clubs.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

There is something sensible in Quincy's method of celebrating the Fourth. A reti cent reporter with a commendable contemp ails says there was no general der stration, and the only patriotic "a row in which two men were killed."

His Majesty of Dahomey sets a brave example to the other potentates. Having been elled to pay England a heavy ind he has put the British Go ernment to, he now proposes to get even by making a sacrifice of 500 natives to the

In the trial of Russian torpedo vs. Turki gunboat the former appears to be somewhat When Turkey established her fleet on the Danube great things were promised for it, but the whole outfit is scattered, and, unless destroyed, will fall into the hands of the Russians. This status has been effected by a judicious planting of torpedoes, which has paralyzed the operations of the gunboats, and rendered them practically useless.

series of disastrous defeats in which fabulou numbers of men have been lost. The repor that the siege of Kars had been raised contradicted, and for it is substituted the inligence that the Muscovite forces before um have been compelled to retire. left is struggling in the direction of Kagys man, to join MELIKOFF's command, or estab lish a new line of communications, the Kurds having cut off that by way of Bayazid.

The distinguished feature of the corner stone laying at the Court-House was the prayer of the Rev. Galusha Anderson, who, ssed by the necessities of the before him, wasted no invocations on gim-cracks, but expende d implored the Almighty to help the ty Commissioners "in the trials agh which they will be called upon to pass," recognizing instinctively the fact that the Commissioners would scarcely think of there was a dollar in the treasury.

There is one point which we would sug gest to those journals that affect to be-ieve that the President's order interferes with any of the sacred rights of citizenship Though the order was issued a couple weeks ago, we have not yet heard of a single Government officer who has resigned his nosition because he felt that the new order of things was unjust or degrading to him. Not one of these patriotic gentlemen, to our knowledge, intends to give up his place in order to enjoy the "inherent right" which machine papers speak of, and the inference is that their honor has not been perceptible

The cable dispatch this morning from THE TRIBUNE's correspondent in London, relative to the intentions and tendencies of Austria and England, undoubtedly reflects the tenor of the advices received and the feeling prevalent in London news circles. Austria is said to have mobilized her army for active service, and the step which will embroil England in the war — the armed occupation of Constantinople—is believed to have been delayed but not abandoned. The feeling is feverish generally among the news-gatherers, whose persistence in foreshadowing great events ought soon to be rewarded by something tangible and definite.

endous effort is certain to be put forth by the Democrats to secure the seat in the United States Senate to which STANLEY MATTHEWS was elected. They care comparatively little for the Governorship, but will concentrate on the contests for the Legisla-ture, and with the aid of outside money and pressure they are confident of success. According to a Washington dispatch the Republicans are equally resolved not to lose the MATTHEWS successorship, and they have already per-ceived the necessity of confining their ener-gies to the election of a majority of Repub-licans on joint ballot, instead of the election of members pledged and bound to the sup port of any one man. The recent experience of the Illinois Republicans may serve a use tal purpose in the forthcoming Senatorial

ong the anniversary exercises reported Among the anniversary exercises reported in our columns this morning those which comprised the celebration of the Fourth at Woodstock, Conn., will command unusual attention and interest. The chief features of the day's proceedings were the speeches of Senstor BLAINE and ex-Gov. CHAMBER-LAIN, late of South Carolina, and now of New York. Both were in style and tone in aly political, and altogether sens tion of territory to the United Sta aly a project now in course of agitation

proved the opportunity. The speech was bitter to the extent of abusiveness, and it will furnish texts and quotations innumerable for the Implacables who are to come after him. The furious phillipic was received with respectful consideration, but when the Rev. Dr. Stoddard excepted these when the Rev. Dr. Stronger of those one and called for an expression of those present, the almost unanimous dissent which was given showed how entirely Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN had misconceived the sentiment of New England concerning the policy of pacification and local self-government

The refusal of the Dominion thorities to protect the Montreal Orangemen on the 12th of July is prophetic of a deputation from the Orange The refusal of the Dominion and local auterrible row. A deputation from the Orange body waited on the Mayor, made oath that they were to be attacked by the Catholics at three different points, and asked that sufficient force be afforded to insure them safety in their peregrinations. The Mayor referred them to the military authorities, who referred them back, declining to act i the premises. Secret societies have been established by the Catholic Union whose purpose is to break up the parade, and the only recourse for the Orangemen is to give up their celebration or prepare for a desperate battle.

Chicago went into the country and the country came to Chicago. The streets were crowded with a sweltering bucolic population, and the lake and sylvan retreats were crowded by the urban residents fleeing from the wrathful squib and deafening gun. The ordinance prohibiting the use of explosives was practically shelved, and the urchin of the period immolated his thumb, enactments to the contrary notwithstanding. Theatres and the circus did a good business; 10,000 people went to the ball match and about 8,000 to the races. Excursions departed in all directions, and beer and pop added cheen to the day. Orators perspired and tore up the eagle and scattered his constituent elements upon a thousand oratorical sunbeam and the crowd applauded the Declaration of Independence and the peanuts alternately. It was an orthodox Fourth, lacking somewhat in the severity of accidents and pro didgious clanging of fire-bells, but keeping pretty fairly to the noisy and uncomit traditions of the day.

A most conclusive argument in favor of rigidly-enforced ordinance against the insane display of patriotism through the cheap me-dium of rusty pistols is found in the malignant carelessness of a man who found no bet-ter use for himself yesterday than in burning of villainous saltpetre, reckless of the results. With an extremely primitive idea of complete happiness, he esteemed shooting at a laundry sign not only the best fun in the world, but also a grand demonstration of his loyalty to strictly American institutions as contradistinguished from Chinese washde girl and sent her to death's door, his chief regret was that the sign of Mongolia industry had escaped. The police duri whole day, so far as they made any pretense of executing the ordinance, appeared confirmed in the faith that the laws provided solely against the extremely small boy, and the smaller the boy the more stringent the tatute. They failed to recognize that the with a revolver is as existing laws as the boy with a fire-cracker, and they wasted vital force in pursuit of few urchins, while the patriotic assailant of a Celestial shirt-sign was permitted to bang around with his ordnance until he bravely brought down an unoffending child. If this little ALICE COLES has yielded her right to life and the pursuit of happiness in an excellent cause.

Mr. RASTER, in his effort to reply to the lesson which THE TRIBUNE read him on Civil-Service reform, has only succeeded in excusing the error he had made by purposely con-fusing the question under consideration. The position he took originally was that the principle of Civil-Service reform required the reention of Mr. Ham and every other officer in the Government employ who is opposed to it, and who will write and work against it It was this which THE TETRINE characterized as preposterous. To this Mr. RASTER replies that a Liberal Ministry in Germany does not turn out of office the thousands of old Conservatives who are serving the Government But those Conservative officers are not engaged opposing the Liberal Administration. in editing newspapers against it, plotting and working to bring it into disrepute in order to accomplish its overthrow. If they were known to be employed in such fire-inthe-rear work, their removal would follow instantly, and it is doubtful if they would be let off with so light a rebuke as merely ejection from office. Great Britain is now under the control of the Conservative party, and there are thou-sands of Liberals in the Civil Service, but there is not one of them known to be exerting his efforts either by speech or pen to undermine and break down the DISEARLI-DERBY Government. Not one could retain his place an hour after the discovery of such treachery. The Conservatives in the Ger-man Civil Service under the Liberal Administration, and the Liberal officeholders under the English-Tory Government, mind their official duties, and abstain from active partisan official duties, and abstain from active partisan participation in politics in behalf of any party. But it was not a question of general policy in this discussion. Civil-Service reform certainly requires that a Democratic President coming into office shall not dismiss the competent officials whom he finds because that he properties that the competent officials whom he finds because they happen to be Republicans, and vice versa, so long as they mind their business. That is a case analogous to the German situation referred to by Mr. RASTER gous to the but not the case under consideration. A permanent and business-like Civil Service is not yet established in this country. Presi-

dent Haves is making an effort to establish it. But such an effort will necessarily b futile if he retains as his agents and assistant men who are openly opposed to the reform, and who will use the newspaper press, their own subordinates, the primaries, cancuses, conventions, and all other parts of the po litical machine at their command to defeat the President's endeavors. This is what Mr. Rastra thinks the President should do, and it is too palpable a misconstruction of Civil-Service reform and too violent a negation of common sense to require any further serious argument.

The Board of Education has accepted the resignation of Mr. Pickard, the Superintendent of Public Schools in this city. We have already expressed the general regret that such resignation was offered, and the even more general regret at the causes leading up to that resignation. Stated briefly, the Super-

intendent and the Deputy have not been able to work The Board of Education has entertained on tain changes of the system of the school which have not met the zealous approval o the Superintendent; at least, the changes did not originate with him, nor were they ad-vised by him. The Assistant Superintendent has been credited with approval of the action of the Board. Injudicious partisans have done much to get up an antagonism between the Superintendent and the Assistant. The real causes of this disagreement have been possibly too trivial to justify any wrangling or want of harmony, but it has neverthel existed. As we have said on a former occa sion, Mr. PICKARD acted hastily and petu lantly in resigning; there was no occasion for his retirement, but it would seem that he for his retirem sought to compel the Board of Education to hsmiss Mr. Dory as the price of his remaining in office. The Board accepted his resig nation, and the opposing faction assume that Mr. Dorr should be appointed Superin tendent. Without taking any part in the quarrel between the partisans of PICKARD and Dorr, we must insist that the good of the public schools is of far more importance than the triumph or defeat of the rival friends of these two gentlemen; that the retirement of Mr. Pickard under the assumption that he was forced out by the friends of Mr. Dorr cannot be remedied by electing Dorr to succeed him. Such a proceeding can only have the effect of protracting and giving increased bitterness to a where all things should be harm This Pickard-Dorr controversy should be arrested. It is out of place, and, being calculated to disturb the harmonious government of the schools, there should be no oceasion for its revival or continuance. To elect Mr. Dory to succeed Mr. PICKARD will be a direct revival of the whole matter, and esult in a personal controversy which ventually extend through the whole School Department. Such a proceeding would be most unwise, and we trust the Board of Edecation will not think of it for one moment There are educators enough in the land from whom a competent Superintendent may be elected, and whose appointment will settle and effectually dispose of instead of renew ing and perpetuating an unfortunate contro-versy, calculated to work great injury to the public schools. The election of Mr. Dorr as Superintendent of Schools would, under he circumstances, be a public calamity.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE SILVER QUESTION The Chicago Times thinks it has struck bonanza. In THE TEIBUNE of July 15

Silver was demonetized, in the common acceptation of the word, in 1873, though the change was not noticed for the reason that neither silver nor gold circulated. Silver is now practically remonetized for small-change purposes, to which it ought to be limited both by reason of its bulk and on account of its resultations. The precedition is the House to which vacilisations. The proposition in the House to mak silver win a legal tender in all payments, and to di-charge the interest on the public debt in silver at the silver win a legal tender in all payments, and to discharge the interest on the public debt in silver at the present standard of coinage, was properly characterized by Mr. Garrieto as dishonest. . . In such a depreciation of silver as has occurred during the last year, the old weight in silver is not equivalent to the standard dollar, and it would be dishonest to require a creditor to take it, for a dollar.

More might be quoted to the same effect, but so much will suffice. And now, how is the change to be accompanyed for? Does some one over one the

accounted for! Does some one over on the nool section own a contingent interest in a silver line? Or does some one over there think tha ishonesty is the best policy on general principles?
The CHICAGO TRIBUNE freely admits that it the time indicated, when the disc of the silver question was new, and the gen eral facts and information pertaining to the demonstration of silver had not been made known, this paper did think that, as silver had been demonetized, the single standar might be preserved, and that silver might be confined to the subsidiary coin. The CHI cago Tribune, however, cares more to be right, and to advocate what is true and just der to be consistently wrong. Whenever THE TRIBUNE is convinced that it has made a nistake, that it has been misinformed, or has dopted an erroneous judgment upon any public question, it will not hesitate to waive course as right may demand.

the claim to "consistency," to adopt such Silver was demonstized in 1873, and the fact was so little known that it was not until 1876 that the country was made aware of it, during the discussion of the bill anthorizing the substitution of small silver poins in place of the fractional currency. In 1875, during the animated contest in Ohio between ALLEN and HAYES on the question of specie payments, the fact that silver had monetized was not known to either candidate, nor was it ever referred to by any of the hundreds of speakers, or by any news paper in Ohio or elsewhere. The demon tization of the silver dollar was not general y known until long after the meeting of the last Congress. Nor was it generally known how such an act could have taken place without attracting public attention. In 1873 gold and silver were not in general circulation Silver dollars had been more valuable than gold dollars, and therefore their coinage was imited, and they were rarely seen. Gold, being the cheaper coin, was alone mentioned the common reference was to gold, because gold alone was in the market, and gold coin alone was bought and sold. In all the discussions as to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt, and as to re umption of specie payments, reference was always made to gold. A general impression xisted that the public bonds called for payment of both principal and interest in gold As the United States had for a quarter of century used gold instead of silver, the gold dollar being worth 1 to 3 per cent less than the silver dollar, so in 1876, when the relations of silver and gold became changed, silver for the first time in the present generation be came a subject of public interest, Half the population had never seen a silver dollar, and many had seen but little of the minor silver coinage. The history of the silver coinage of the United States had been forgotten, or never read, and the whole subject was new. In vestigation and discussion led to the discovery that the silver dollar of 3711 grains of oure silver had been the legal sta value of the American dollar from 1792; that it had been serreptitiously abolished in 1873, not because of any public necessity or pop-ular demand, but through the procurement and advice of certain theorists and spec ulators in Europe who sought to se-cure the universal demonetization of silver and the establishment of as the exclusive standard of money. It was discovered that Germany, which had eviously had an exclusive silver standard, and been induced not only to adopt gold as a standard, but also to demonstize silver, and that owing to these proceedings silver bullion, which had been produced in larger

quantities than usual, had been depreciated. Silver was an American product, as much as cotton, petroleum, or breadstuffs, and the demonstization of silver had of necessity destroyed one of the greatest uses for the metal, and had caused a fall in its value.

The price of silver in London in 1862-'6 was

it sold for 60 to 61 pounce. There was a slight re 1875, when it fell to 57 pence. From January, 1876, it declined until in June it sold for 50 pence per ounce, and in July had fallen to 47 pence. Soon after it recovered, and has for several months been selling at 55 to 56 pence per ounce. An advance 59 pence per ounce will make our silver dollar equal to the gold dollar. After a careful review of the whole subject, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE was satisfied that, even if it were ever desirable, it was impracticable to make gold the exclusive standard of value; that to demonetize silver was to destroy its uses an reduce its value; that to remonetize silver and make its coinage free was to increase the demand for and increase the value of the metal; that to demonstize silver was an unjust and unwise discrimination against the debtor class, as well as against one of the modulations of one productions of our own country; that all our national obligations are made payable, not exclusively in gold, but, by the express letter of the contracts and laws, in coin the "gold and silver" coins of the United States. We reached the conclusion, after nature thought, that the bimetallic standard was the wisest, as giving the most perfect defense against all attempts to enhance the value of the metal in a single standard fo the purpose of robbing the debtor. So can be no disturbance of trade or credit by he advance in value of either. Above all leeming the restoration of specie payment minently desirable, and that this, in gold alone, was only possible by general prostration of the business classes and the contrac tion of currency, while it is possible withou disturbance to resume with silver currency THE TRIBUNE, looking to the great interest of the nation and of the people, has been aboring to promote the restorat silver dollar, its free coinage, and its legalzation to an unlimited amount as a legal

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE owns no silve nine, and has no interest in one. It has no nterest in any gold mortgages, either as naker or holder. It is not interested in inreasing the value or cheapening of gold because of any contracts of its own. Its course has been dictated exclusively by pub-lic and not by private considerations.

We have always cherished faith in the farmer, and in this respect, more than in some others, have been in sympathy with HORACE GREELEY. When he said (impatient ly, according to ill-natured critics, but sober ly and thoughtfully in reality) "Go West young man; go West," it was equivalent to saying, "Be a farmer, young man; be farmer,"—the West being the great farming region. His faith in farming was manifested by his works, literary and financial; as witness his "What I Know About Farming," his numerous addresses at agricultural fairs, and his actual farm at Chappaqua. Has any one ever ciphered out what that farm cost the philosopher, including purchase-money, imnts, annual cultivation, etc.,

No doubt he had faith in farmers also. He must have affirmed it thousands of times in his lectures, besides putting it into multitudinous columns of the New York Tribune weekly edition. What a man says in print many people think he believes, and it i mot for us to gainsay their thought. Mr. GREELEY advised the young man to go West for his moral good, as well as for the benefit of health and purse. For a farmer he con sidered to be necessarily moral, living constantly in the country, where there are no emptations. Did not Gop know the safest place in which to put ADAM and Eve, that they might retain their innocence? He seticulture. There were but two of them, and they had no patent machinery, or they would have upon a large farm. To be sure, they ofter all: but the best that was possible had been done for them, and the sneaking tempter came from the outside. That the fall was real appears conclusively from these things: they went right off and "raised Cain," and he went and did two of the wors things imaginable,—he murdered his brother and he built a city ! Ever since that city was built, the morals of earth have been bad : as all will admit. Mr. GREELEY knew that what innocence remained on earth lived in the country, subscribed for his Tribune, and voted the old Whig ticket! He was a may of large faith; none of your skeptics; not he. Now, we have confessed to a sympathy with these well-known views of Mr. GREE LEY, whose greatest astonishment was, that the farmers did not make him President. It is no wonder that such ingratitude broke his noble heart. From childhood we have reposed implicit confidence in farmers. How could we do otherwise, when everybody praised the simplicity and purity of the country, and when we had personal expe-

rience of its invigorating toil, and of the civilizing influence of its twin institutionsschool-house and meeting-house? And then, the English and the Latin classics taught us the same lesson; for primer and reader had we know not how many stories beginning : 'An honest farmer," etc., etc. A farmer was never spoken of except as honest. The poets, too, extolled the labors of the "hus-bandman," and Vingir gave us a taste of the same sentiment in his Georgies. When city-bred people said that the farmer was rude in his manners, we always reminded them that he was at least moral. If they ridiculed his norny hand, we declared that it was infinitely preferable to a hard heart. If they intiated that his knowledge was limited, we enough to vote intelligently, and that when the cities had gone wrong in an election we had often taken great comfort in waiting for the returns from "the rural districts." And even when the barrels of apples, packed by the farmers, were opened, and showed one layer of large apples on the top, and two and a half bushels of small ones below, we still

defended the honesty of the farmers and in-sisted that the original packing was all right, but that, in the long transportation, the larger apples had come to the top by the con-tinual shaking. When we have had painful observation of the immo-ality of cities, from the gambling speculations in stocks and grain, in which men accounted "truly good," and even pious, by the urban standard, par-ticipated, to the gross vices in which only the wicked indulge,—we have taken no little pleasure in reflecting upon rural virtue. But the recent tidings from Minnesota staggers us, and we are like a man who sees State the recent tidings from minnesota staggers us, and we are like a man who sees his idol shattered before his eyes. We are afraid that our faith has been credulity, and that the city skeptics will win a victory. For, review the facts with us: Minnesota is

simply one vast farm, with here and there a

city, which finds business in selling the produce and supplying the wants of the farmers. It might then be expected that the State would be almost overstocked with vir-

defended the honesty of the farmers and in

tue; that, from speaking of "the hon farmer," people would natur speak of "honest Minnesota. our theory has so utterly failed that this. great farming State is now known as "re-pudiating Minnesota," and its credit is so low that we doubt if any capitalist would now loan it a dollar of money! It came about thus: Twenty years ago the people of Minnesota needed railroads, and they aut ized the Legislature to issue bonds for their construction. But when it became venient to pay principal or interest this debt was repudiated, and the State Constitution was purposely so worded that, until it should be amended, it was made illegal for the Legislature to pass an act for its payment. The case was carried up to the Supremo the debt to be morally binding upon the State of Minnesta, though it was impos to sue a State in the courts. Recently the creditors have proposed to compron their claims at 50 cents on the dollar, we believe, if the people of Minnesot would make the needful amendment of their Constitution. A popular vote has just been taken on such a proposed amendment, and has been voted down four to one! And this, after several leading ecclesiastical bodies of the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Pres-byterians in the State had strongly urged a return to honesty. An analysis of the vote shows that the amendment would have been dopted had the immoral inhabitants of the titles been allowed to decide the question out that the virtuous rural populati listen to no appeal of honesty! It was cheaper not to pay debts, even though these were twenty years old, and were to be compromised at a discount of 50 per cent. To be honest would increase the taxes and oppress the poor man, -and all in favor of the bloated capitalists," who had been foolish enough to lend their money to the State of linnesota. And so the rural districts buried ionesty under so deep a vote that some fea

hat it will never have a resurrection. We do not know how that will be; bu ust now "the honest farmer" is under an eclipse; and we fear that we shall be com-pelled to revise our early and life-long creed. that instead of reading, "We believe in the honest farmer, and in the virtue of the rural districts," it will read: "We believe in the honest merchant, and in the virtue of ommercial cities." For, many as are the city ogues, in every station of life, there is much n the business of the great marts of comnerce which tends to niceness of moral pereption, to a quick sense of honor, and to faithfulness in fulfilling engagements. One notices, in ordinary times, when there is no such excuse for delay in the payment of debts as may now be often and truly urged, that in the city there is a much greate punctuality in meeting pecuniary nents than in the country; and also that, in many places in the country, there is a customary readiness to back down from a bargain after it has been made which would be considered eminently disgraceful in the city. The truth is, we are being gradually forced to the conviction that human nature is muc the same everywhere; that virtue does no grow on a farm quite as readily as do wheat and oats; and that it may be necessary for city churches to send missionaries to farming Minnesota to preach from Paul's words: "Let him that stole steal no more."

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY. Mr. HOLLAND, the Professor of Interna-tional Law at Oxford, has recently published a work on the treaty relations of Russia and Turkey, which brings out one side of the Eastern question not generally known, or at least not very generally understood,—namely, its diplomatic history. Mr. Holland claims that when the Russians and Turks first came were two hordes of barbarians, the difference being that the Turks were barbarians on the decline, while the Russians were just beginning to feel the impulses of that Christianity which gave them a point of contact with Western Europe that has proved of the greatest political advantage to them. The true beginning of the present Russian policy he places not in the reign of PETER the Great, as most writers do, but in that of CATHERINE II., its spring being found in a zeal for the Orthodox Eastern Church, which he was at first compelled to affect, and which she afterwards discovered to be a convenient plea for aggression against non-Christian Turkey. The partition of Poland involved her in a quarrel with the Sultan which led to severe Turkish disaster, and wrung from the Porte the memorable treaty of Rustchuk-Kainardji, which has always been construed by the Russians as giving them the right of intervention in behalf of the Christian subects of the Sultan. This treaty marks the commencement of the new policy of turning Christian grievances to account for the con-quest and absorption of the Turkish Empire. All subsequent treaties have been merely supplemental to this, and have resulted in extension of power at the expense of Turkey. Mr. HOLLAND says: "An identity of purpose runs through the whole series. Their aim is the aggrandizement of Russian territory and the assertion of a special Russian protectorate over the Christian provinces of Turkey." The service which Russis had rendered Western Europe, by breaking the power of Napoleon, for a long time closed the eyes of the statesmen of the period to Russian aggressions upon Turkey, but later treaties began to arouse them, and at last brought PALMERSTON and THIRES to the same line of action. England and France united, and Russia, defeated in three great battles, had to submit to the Treaty of Paris, by which the Czar, Mr. Holland says, Was remitted to such rights only again the Porte as he possessed irrespectively of convention; and in the exercise of these he was subjected to new disabilities." The Pall-Mall Budget, a Turkophile, commenting upon this passage, says :

The careful reader of this passage who compares it with the history of the present year and the events of the present moment will easily understand what Russia has done to repair her misfortunes of 1854, 1855, 1856. She has lost her tunes of 1854, 1855, 1856. She has lost her treatles, but she is acting exactly as if the utmost latitude of interpretation were given to the seventh and fourteenth articles of the Treaty of Kainardij, and all Europe stands by in acquiescence, not without an occasional burst of clamorous applause from the more foolish of her people.

It would be more to the point to say that Turkey, by her own acts of fiendish bar-barity, and by the failure of her Government to repress them, has placed herself outside the pale of treaties. She is no longer a treaty-making Power, and no treaties that concern her are binding. The world's hu-manity has displaced statesmen's diplomacy.

The Springfield Journal is still harping on the We invite the attention of THE TRIBUNG how-ever, to the following provision of the law (Sec. 4, 765 Revised Statutes of the United States) which so far seems to have escaped its notice: But any pensioner may be required, it thought proper explain the justice of compelling a pensioner Sputhern Hilinois to make a journey of 400 min at a cost of half his pension, when required to ot this order, simply for the purpose of bringing I Agency within such convenient reach of Chica pensioners that they may visit it daily they round at a cost of 10 cents,—and all this when co fessedly the ordinary business of the Agency constituted through the mail. Will The Taisus explain? Certainly. We shall explain, first, that the "may be required cases" are about as numerous as hen's teeth in harvest. More pensioners are struck and killed by lightning every year than

This law was doubtless enacted witation that it would be enforced when quired. We should be gind to have explain the justice of compelling a

acted with the exp

will be "required" to come to Chicago under the provision cited. Is the convenience of an occa-sional exceptional case to outweigh the conven-ience and interests of several thousand pen-sioners who live in Chicago? But the Journal smistates the distance question. Draw a line accross the State, beginning at Danville, passing through McLean and Knox Counties to Oquawka, and north of that line live nearly half the pensioners of the State, and in all that territory it would be cheaper and more convenient for them to visit Chicago than Springfield. The Journal speaks of "Southern Illinois" as being 400 miles from Chicago. Let us consider the erritory south of the Ohio & Mississippi Road as "Southern Illinois;" the distance from here to that line is only 240 miles instead of 400, and the average distance to all parts thereof is 130 miles less than the Journal states. The farthest nook is not 400 miles by at least forty or fifty from Chicago. It would consume more time and the pensioners of the Northern Illinois counties of the Galena, Rockford, and Wankegan tier, t Lower Egypt to get to Chicago; and then, consider how much better they would be pleased to have their business attended to by a charming oung lady-a soldier's orphan daughter-tha by carcless clerks of the absentee Mooks in than offset any supposed difference in distance But the dispute is settled in behalf of the fair and, as it is fait accompli, let it be. An application to the Brooklyn Courts for an

allowance by Mrs. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, has eveloped a startling array of facts against husband, who was at one time Surrogate of Kings County, and is now a member of Congress. Four years ago a limited divorce was granted on the ground that VERDER had beme infatuated by a lone and lovely widow but the circumstances were suppressed, or known only to a limited number of friends. The new application for money irritated the Con gressman, who taunted his wife, and she calmly replies with a terrible story of wrong and woman's suffering. After he yielded to the eductions of the widow, he took her to his nome and put her in the place of his wife, who still remained in the same house. Not content with encouraging the widow to VEEDER, he promptly knocked the lat-ter down if she remonstrated; and so brutal were his physical attacks upon the slender woman that crowds would congregate, attracted by her shricks of agony.
At length he abandoned her altogether, and
went to live with the widow and her two daughters, one of whom he assigned to his son, 1 years old, for his amusement. Mrs. VEEDER's story is a sickening recital of cruelty and social wretchedness, and as opening to the interior the loves and excitements of Congressional life is one of the most interesting, while the most repulsive, tale of modern society.

The Republican candidate for Governor of lowa, the Hon. JOHN H. GEAR, was born in 1835 at Ithaca, N. Y. He removed to the West in 1836, remaining at Fort Snelling until 1843, when he became a resident of Burlington, and when he became a resident of Burlington, and has resided there ever since, having been one of the voters that brought the State into the Union. the Union. For many years be was a merchant raged exclusively in wholesale groceries. Says

gaged exclusively in wholesale groceries. Says the Hawkeys:

One of the founders of the Republican party, Mr. GEAR has never wearied in his allegiance. Through evil and through good report, his overy influence has been vigorously applied in the interests of the party of freedom. He was the first Republican, who ever succeeded in carrying the City of Burlington,—in 1863, when he was elected Mayor. In the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies, Mr. GEAR was one of the most active, industrious, and efficient members. Over the deliberations of the efficient members. Over the deliberations of the State House of Representatives he presided two sessions in succession,—the only man in Iowa to whom that distinction was ever accorded. As Speaker he was able, impartial, and prompt. The industry and dielity to public trust that have characterized him in the past are sufficient guarantee for the future. In Joux H. Gear Iowa will have a Governor worthy of confidence, able and efficient.

Says an exchange: "The statement telegraphed from San Francisco that Gen. J. B. FRISBIR, son-in-law of Gen. VALLEJO, the old Mexican proprietor of the Vallejo Ranch, is in Mexico 'simply to settle some claims held by New York men against the Mexican Gov-ernment' is in direct confirmation of the whole Mexican scheme, instead of in denial of it. It among the secret causes of the broaching of such a project. That he 'holds letters from leading authorities at Washington to the Ameri-can Minister and others' may well be believed."

Two desperate attempts have been made within a few weeks to abduct a young girl from Union Hill, N. J. She has identified the men, and has twice had a fearful struggle with them. On the last occasion they dragged her several rods from her house, bruised her badly, and she only escaped after shooting one with a revolver she has carried with her since the first attack. She is almost distracted, and fearful of her life, and the apathetic neighbors and authorities sit around and let her fight her own battles, more interested in seeing which side wins than in

The exhibitors at the Permanent Philadelphia Exposition have finally voted, after long dis-cussion, upon the question of having it opened on Sanday, provided the machinery is stopped on sanday, provided the machinery is stopped and no sales are made, and the result was 835 year to 509 mays. This is a fair compromise, and will suit the general public of Philadelphia, who cannot spare the time from their work on weak days to look at the beautiful works of actions. week-days to look at the beautiful works of art on exhibition.

The Detroit Post insists upon it that the lows Convention "went back" on the President. It is delighted at the idea, and becomes angry if any one doubts its assertion. None of the Democratic papers in Michigan exhibit so much animosity against HAYES as ZACK CHAN-DLER's paper. Perhaps this implacable resentment is excusable to a certain extent. Old turfers don't like to be turned out on the bare

spring lice can be employed to feed the oxen they infest, then such spirits as control the Milwaukee Sentine can be relied upon to help a good cause, but not till then."

#### PERSONAL.

It is reported that Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton are hopelessly estranged. Mrs. Chisolm has written a letter expressing her purpose to take the remains of her husband and daughter North for interment.

Theodore Tilton and his daughter Alice have returned from a tour of 25,000 miles, em-bracing every State in the Union except three. John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," has left the editorial staff of the New York Herald and will devote himself to book-making.

The New York Sun attempts to frighten Mr. Townsend from making another statement by saying that he cannot get it into the columns of that paper. This is in reality an invitation to the

The rumor that Bishop Lynch, of Char-The rumor that Bishop Lynch, or Unas-leston, is to succeed the late Bishop Bacon as Co-adjutor Bishop to Cardinal McCloakey is said by the Cardinal to be erroneous. The subject is rep-resented to be not at all under consideration, as the Cardinal has able assistants in the New York Arch-

presented at the Queen's last drawing-room. It is doubtful whether Sir Edward Thornton will re-turn to Washington as Minister or not. He is en-titled to promotion, and may be sent to a European

English writer, has just completed a novel, said to possess extraordinary interest, entitled "A Blue-Stocking." English critics who have seen advance ve the work will advance the fame of

The second daughter of Oakey Hall, Miss Aria Thereea, was married in New York Thursday to William Bigelow Crosby, a young lawyer, nephew of Dr. Howard Crosby. The wedding was private. The bride has some literary attainments, having written a novel entitled "Spect Bells

Gen. Franz Sigel, although his sympathizes strongly with the Turks as against the Russians, has no hopes of the ultimate success of his favorites. He believes that the three Emperors-"the three modern Czears," he calls them,—are greed among themselves, and will repeat the par-ition of Poland in the case of European Turkey.

Louis Lablache, the once-famous base singer, is celebrated in a biographical sketch in a late number of Belaravia. He was gitted by nature, accomplished by art, and popular without measure or drawback. His shoe was as big as a child's boat, and his gloves would have covered a large doll; yet he was so perfectly artistic in dress and bearing that the spectator was never shocked by his abnormal size.

The King of Bayaria one day met a soldie with a wooden leg, and asked him when he lost it;
"In the war of 1866," replied the warnor graffly,
"Don't you know me?" asked the King, somewhat
plaued at the soldier's manner. "No; how should i," was the reply: "you don't go to the wara, and i don't go to the opera." His Majesty, as you know, is Wagner's principal royal patron.

The young editor of the New York Tribune has discharged a proof-reader for passing the phrase "Charles Lamb's grandson, Mr. Charles Lamb Kennedy," which should have read "Charles Lamb godson, Mr. Charles Lamb Kennedy," it Lamb's godson, Mr. Charles Lamb Arnned is a safe assertion, however, that the unfo proof-reader never received any compensat the numberless errors of the young editor associates that were corrected in proof.

The New York Tribune attempts to solve literary mystery by remarking: "There is a fread report going about to the effect that Same Holm wears the reform garments." Is the woman living who can preserve her incognite when such a calumny as this is circulated against her? Tricks sometimes avail to disclose authorship successfully conceiled under all other manner of provocation.
It is stated that a learned Judge made Mr. Warren avow himself the author of "Ten Thousand a Year" by remarking in confidence and with apparent solemnity: "I am the author of that book."

Bayard Taylor once had a conversa with Fitz Greene Halleck, in the course he latter defined poetry as the opposite As an illustration, he quoted from Wordsworth's "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle":

Armor, rusting on la valla.
On the blood of Clifford calls.
On the blood of Clifford calls.
'Queil the Scot!" exclaimed the lance.
'Bear me to the heart of France!"
Is the longing of the shield.
Yell thy name, thou trembling fields
Field of death, where'er thou be.
Groan thou with our victory.

Grean thee with our victory.

"There?" Halleck exclaimed, "was there ever anything more irrational than the lance exclaiming and the shield longing!—but what poetry it is!" An indecent postal-card, which is reprinted

arrest of a collector in San Francisco. The Iollowing is a copy:

San Francisco, June 23, 1877.—Card No. 2. Honest
men pay their tailor hills. Mesars. Line & George's
bill, 865 (nearly one sind a haif years old, is in my
hands for collection. Forward me immediate payment
and no promises, no calls at office, no bluers, but
coth.

If condign punishment is not visited upon this
lawbreaker, a bad precedent will be established, and the most respectable young men in the United States will be subjected to endless personation. There need be no apprehension that, in any event, they will pay their tailor bills, but they ought no

Mr. Joseph Cook, the celebrated Bos Mr. Joseph Cook, the Celebrated Boston doctrinate, has met his match in Hartford in the person of a German mechanic named Kreuger, who is employed in one of the large machine-shops, Mr. Kreuger has written a number of able criticisms of Mr. Cook's lectures for the Courant, While fully recognizing Mr. Cook's genius and eloquence, he seems more than any other local criticis at least to see through the faller of some of his arguments, and, in his replies, pretty well ex-plodes the idea that there is something startingly novel about his methods of scientific reasoning. Mr. Cook is now better able than ever to appreciate the witticism of the Lowell Courier on his riage, to the effect that he can, in the to receive them.

to receive them.

The London correspondent of the New York Times tells this good story of the read. On the way to Epsom on Derby-Day a handsome drag passes a costermonger shonkey-cart. "Whip up, my friend," says the genial Duke who is draving, smiling at the coster, "or you will be too late for the Derby." The coster, saluting with his short whip, says: "How do you know I ain't agoin' to the Oaks?" The Oaks is run at Epsom, two days after the Derby, and is a more fashionable race. The wit of the reioinder is as good as Thackersy's reply to Montalambert at the Derby. The Frenchman noticed on the course several men dressed as sallors, but who were not the genuine article. "Ah," said Montalambert, "theag, I suppose, sallors, but who were not the genuine access.

"Ah," said Montalambert, "theag, I suppose, are some of what you call your British tars?"

"No," said Thackeray, promptly, "they are only

Epsom salts." A society of public-spirited gentlemen in New York have imported and set at liberty in Central Park a large number of the Starling (aturnus enigaria of the books) for the purpose of protecting the trees from the attacks of insects. The Beston Journal is not disposed to attach much importance to the experiment. It remembers when the now much-abused House Sparrow was first introduced in New York, and became, for the momentative idea of the fickle city. "Are we at all ears," inquires the Journal, "that the Starling will not within ten years be put under the han like our own most useful native birds? For instance, we have among us no birds so traly invaluable to the former as our native Crow. Jay, Owls, Blackbirds, and the whole family of omniverous birds to which the Starlings and A society of public-spirited gentlemen in Crow. Jay, Uwis, Blackbirds, and the whole family of omniverous blirds to which the Startlings and the Sparrows belong. Yet, only as recently as the year 187d our Blackbirds—insect destreyers every whit as good as the Startling—were outlaws in Massachusetts, neprotected by law. The Blue Jay, which a few years ago the seal and cloquence of the lawset of State I Senator Markey sweet for a two which a few years ago the zeal and cloquence of the lamented [State] Senator Morion saved for a few years as a protected bird, has again, under the in-fluences of a most unjust prejudice, been put ma-der the ban, and is now an outlaw! Such are the wisdom and intelligence of our law-makers! A bird which Senator Morion demonstrated to be the most useful to fruit-gowers in our State of any bird, the Legislature of 1877 has again made an outlaw! Surely, the folly of legislation cunnot further go!"

bird, the Legislature of 1877 has again made an oatlaw! Sursity, the folly of legislation enmost further go!"

Mr. George Augustus Sala occupies the corner of the London World devoted to "Celebrities at Home" in a recent issue. He has been for twenty years on the staff of the London News, and is to day proad to regard himself as a newspaper man, pure and simple. He says he over what success he has achieved to his methodical habits. He has many folios filled with quotations and original thoughts on various subjects, including notes on the political and social history of Engiand from the beginning of the century down to the presenday. He salvises young men entering the profession to study the files of British newspapers from 1808 to 1842, or thereabouts—a period which covers vast social and political struggles—and the writings of Leigh Hunt, Albany Fonblangue, and Theodore Hiook, Newspapers like these, he says, give the passion as well as the histories of their day. Mr. Sala has many peculiar habits. For instance, he sits down and writes out a page from Milton or some other "quite first-class man," his object being to hy is a stock of words for the day. It is said that Sala, being recently required to write an article on evolution, of which he knew comparatively little, was subjected to a rigorous process of "cram" by an editorial associate. His article, when it appeared, was astounding. Nothing about evolution nor Darwin in the first paragraph, nothing in the second, nor yet in the third. In the very tast of all, which was perhaps ten lines long, the facts with which its writer had been crammed were terrely stated, but from beginning to end there was no mention of the new book which was the inciting cause of the article.

OUT-DO

A Very Gene Fourth in t Ten Thousai

the B The White Stoo Victory

mati t

An Afternoon

BA When the Chicag strong enough to w games with Boston had played eight ge pionship and could that by St. Louis, near as before, and home breathing the do when they can West and away fr turns received a begun and that the innings be among to the Chicago Club. Louis should have general principle to close together. Of hind the leaders, by as often as they endozen and a half one toward success. Fourth of July is Day in Boston are a estimate large ball of attendance was no et it rather surpassed istence of the Leas turnstiles the sever the machines would the way had they no gates. It was notice grand-stand seats was about time after the agement endeavored served seats by se section of the west wanted to be under roofed in and was in gentlemen with ladiseats, a row has seaton the fididay. innings be among seats, a row had around the fielders, occupied as the rest the crowd at 10,000 more senguing great

nore sanguine gues many soever there vertainly good-natural the exception of the always does, and a has no sort of busin small boy and 'tis he prevented any dis went from the start and, second, the con large a crowd sup tempts to be heard. Pretty promptly called on Bond to Hallinan hit a foul Vey did not by any a sharp one fo left ond on Brown's wid Anson had two stria a liner between ing McVey in and the return of the good example and held, bringing in Ai with a hard and lu Wright nor Leona Peters secred from his base on balls, Hi around to third on Naturally Smith at and Hines waited well to left, securin however, lost on hit, when there we ended the inning, pleased at this sup put it mildly; sho sort of continuous the plate, and the Chicago victory. 's shout just then in the first C year the Whit runs and the six. .It was well ard's fly was muffe baser by O'Rourke the striker on se made a spiendid himer, which looked Peters, but the littit. O'Rourke was he lit out for home in hand, lit out double play. The laughter at the sig best they knew dig gave Peters full c beautiful and ph scored in the secon muffed by Bond. ting fever broke o with a two-ba Hines' long hig Smith and Spauld bring in the men, and Glenn then fo ter's sending Bractole second, and right up, both litting in both runs. Dune, and virtuall this point the play and the home nin one in the last, on ard's drop of a the fined their runsge when White got after a hit, and the leading off with a riffee hits by Brow The crowd grea it had a large num side the double to splendid running-that he had better vey and Peters w play by which the returned in time third. On the pa the play by makin ing-catches for w also made a rema off Glenn. Any may be found in

. Total ... Wright, 2 b. Total ...

13.
First base on err
1; Leonard, 1; W
Boston, 3.
Left on bases—
Spaiding, 2; Gler
Murnan, 2; Morr
Boston, 6.
Bases on called
1.

oom. It is t to a European wall-know

eds novel, said to entitled "A Blue-have seen advance ance the fame of New York Thursy, a young lawyer, The wedding was lerary attainments,

as against the Rus-nate success of his three Emperors-ie calls them,—are European Turkey. nee-famous bass sphical sketch in a

aphical sketch in a le was gifted by na-de popular without noe was as big as a build have covered a city artistic in dress was never shocked a day met a soldier him when he lost it. d the warner gruffly. t go to the wars, and His Majesty, as you

New York Tribune der for passing the andson, Mr. Charles d have read "Charles

sttempts to solve rking: "There is a the effect that Saxe ents." Is the woman neomito when such a against her? Tricks uthorship successfully dence and with appa-author of that book." ad a conversation

imed, "was there ever an the lance excialming t what poetry it is!"

inders, has caused the an Francisco. The fol-

arr.—Card No. 2. Honest Messrs. Line & George's hair years old, is in my of me immediate payment as office, no blowers, but MANDELAAR, Collector. iq not visited upon this ant will be established, e celebrated Boston

ne celebrated Boston
atch in Hartford in the
anic named Kreuger, who
large machine-shops.
Innuber of able critibures for the Courant.
Cook's genius and elean any other local critics
of fallacy of some of his
coplies, pretty well exis something startingly

spondent of the New d story of the road. On by-Day a handsome drag onkey-cart. "Whip up, ial Duke who is driving, e you will be too late for saluting with his short you know I ain't agoin' to run at Reson, two days a more fashionable race. It is a good as Thackersy's the Derby. The Frenches several men dressed as not the genuine article. Lert, "theag; I suppose, a call your British tars?" promptly, "they are only

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A Very General Observance of the Fourth in the Way of Pastimes. Ten Thousand People Present at

The White Stockings Did Their Part in a Victory Over the Bostons.

the Base-Ball Park.

St. Louis Beat the Hartfords, and Cincinnati the Louisvilles.

An Afternoon of Pine Running and Trotting at Dexter Park.

BASE-BALL. When the Chicago and St. Louis Clubs went East a few weeks ago, they believed they were strong enough to win at least a majority of their games with Boston and Hartford. After they games with Boston and Hartford. After they had played eight games for the League championship and could count only one victory (and that by St. Louis), the pennant didn't look so near as before, and the Westerners came away home breathing threats about what they would do when they caught the Eastern chaps out West and away from home and friends. Returns received so far indicate that the fun has begun and that the West may when it elects is: begun and that the West may when it closes its mnings be among the first after all. Friends of the Chicago Club are much pleased that St. Louis should have won from Hartford, on the general principle that it brings all the teams close together. Of course Chicago is as yet be-hind the leaders, but there is a hereafter, and as often as they can fall on any pitcher for a dozen and a half hits, so often will they peg one toward success.

close together. Of course Chicago is as yet behind the leaders, but there is a hereafter, and as often as they can fall on any pitcher for a dozen and a half hits, so often will they pegone toward success.

Fourth of July in Chicago and Bunker-Hill Day in Boston are always used as standards to estimate large ball crowds by, and yesterday's attendance was no exception to the rule—in fact, it rather surpassed any previous day in the existence of the League. The crowd gave the turnstiles the severest trial they ever had, and the machines would have been considerably in the way had they not been supplanted by other gates. It was noticed in these columns that the trand-stand scats were all sold saturday within a short time after they were exhibited. The management endeavored to supply the want of reserved seats by setting apart a considerable section of the west line of scats for those who wanted to be under cover. This stand was roofed in and was fully occupied, generally by gentlemen with ladies. Beside all the regular seats, a row had beer extended clear arround the fielders, and they were as fully occupied as the rest. The best estimates put the crowd at 10,000 as an under figure, while more sanguine guessers fix upon 12,000. How many soever are may have been, they were certainly good-natured and well behaved, with the exception of the invariable small boy who always does, and always will, crawl where he has no sort of business, simply because he is a small boy and 'tis his nature to. Two reasons prevented any disturbance: first, the game went from the start as the crowd wanted it to; and, second, the constant hum and bustle of so large a crowd suppressed any individual attempts to be heard.

Pretty promptly at the hour Mr. Bredburg called on Bond to begin, and a, momestilater Hallinan hit a foul which Brown captured. Mc-Vey did not by any means follow suit, but sent a sharp one to left field and went away to second on Brown's wide throw to Wright. After Anson had two strikes called on him, he shot a liner betwe

baser by O'Rourke put Leonard on third and the striker on second. Chaplsin Jim White made a splendid hit to bring them in—a dead liner, which looked as if it was bound away over Peters, but the little man just reached and held it. O'Rourke was so sure that it was a hit that he lit out for home, and, per contra, Peters, ball in hand, lit out for second to complete the double play. The crowd roared and yelied with laughter at the sight of the two pegging out the best they knew different ways, and then they gave Peters full credit for what was really a beautiful and plucky bit of work. Hallinan scored in the second inning, his high fly being muffed by Bond. In the third inning the batting fever broke out again, Peters leading off with a two-baser and getting in on Hines' long high one muffed by Murnan. Smith and Spaulding sacrificed themselves to bring in the men, and were successful. Bradley and Glenu then followed with safe hits, the latter's sending Brad to third. Glenn, of course, stole second, and when Hallinan hit a high one right up, both lit out for home on the chance, Morrill muffing the ball disastrously, and let-

ter's sending Brad to third. Glenn, of course, stole second, and when Hallinan hit a high one right up, both lit-out for home on the chance, Morrill muffing the ball disastrously, and letting in both rams. This brought the score to nine, and virtually decided the game. From this point the play was sharper on both sides, and the home nine took only three more runs, one in the sixth inning, on some muffing, and two in the last, on three clean hits and Leonard's drop of a thrown ball. The visitors confined their run-getting to the second inning, when White got home by a couple of errors after a hit, and the eighth inning, when Sutton, leading off with a two-baser, worked in on sacrifice hits by Brown and Wright.

The crowd greatly enjoyed the game because it had a large number of fine plays in it. Beside the double by Peters, Hines put in three splendid running-catches, proving pretty clearly that he had better be left in the outfield. Mevey and Peters were also notable for a clever play by which the ball was sent to second and returned in time to catch Bond running in from third. On the part of the visitors Wright led the play by making a couple of the class of running-catches for which he is notable. O'Rourke also made a remarkable one-hand running-catch off Glenn. Any other necessary information may be found in

may be found in	s score:			1	1211	N.
CHICAGO.	AB	n	B	P	*	E
Hallinan, r. f	5	1	. 0	1	0	0
McVey, C	5	1	3	33353	2	9
Anson, 3 b	5	1	3	3	1	0
Peters, s. s. Hines, c. f	5	4	4	3	5	0
Fines, C. I	4		2 1	3	0	2
Smith, 2 b Spalding, 1 b			3	9	20	î
Bradley, p	5	0	ĭ	0	2	9
Glenn, i. f		1	2	0	0	0
Total	44	12	18	27	12	9
BOSTON.	SHAPE TO	2650		1 17	857	135
Wright, 2 b	5	0	. 0	63	2 7	1
Leonard, s. s	4	0	1	1	7	1
O'Rourke, 1. f		0	2	i	20	1
White, r. f	5	0	2	3	o	1
Bond, p.	4	o	2	0	1	2
Morrill, 1 b	3	0	0	8	0	
Sutton, 3 b	3	1	2	1	0	0
Brown, c	4 3	0	1	4	4	4
Total	35	2	10	27	16	11
BUNS	SCORED.	1/2		8	0	43
Innings- 1	2 3 4	1			2-	12
Innings 1 Chicago 4 Boston 0	1 0 0			1	0-	2
BUNS	EARNED.					
Innings 1	9 3 4	-5		7 8	9	

Inings- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Chicago. 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-5 Boston. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 Two-base hits-Anson, 2; Peters, 1; O'Rourke, 1; Sutton, 1; Brown, 1.

Total bases on clean hits-Chicago, 21; Boston, 1; Leonard, 1; White, 1; Morrill, 1. Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.
Left on bases—Hallinan, 1: Anson, 1; Hines, 2; Spaiding, 2; Glenn, 1; Leonard, 1; O'Rourke, 1; Murnan, 2; Morrill, 1; Sutton, 1. Chicago, 7; Boston, 6.
Bases on called balls—Off Bradley, 1; off Bond, 1.

Passed balls—McVev, 3.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 1.
Umpire—Bredbug.
The same clubs play again this afternoon, and there is good reason to hope that the home nine may peg again. If they do they will be up among the leaders once more. They leave tonight for their Minnesota trip, playing to-morrow in Winona.
CINCINNATI—LOUISVILLE.

soundly besten to-day by the reorganized Cineimatis in a score of 10 to 1, and six carned runs for the home club. The Cincinnatis outbatted and outfielded the Louisvilles two to one and more. Toward the last the Louisvilles became thoroughly rattled, and ran up their error score fast. Pike's brilliant play at second, the pitching and catching of Cummings, and the batting of Addy, Jones, and Cummings, were the features of the game. In spite of the threatening rain all the afternoon and the great trotting of Goldsmith Maid, fully \$500 people were on the ground, all of whom came near going crazy, and base-ball is at fever heat in this city to-night.

	-		in S	Sec.	4	75
INGINATI.	455	222100012	1 1 2 3 1 1 0 1 2	5 3 6 0 4 2 6 1	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	002001302
tal	38	10	12	27	6	8
0 UISVILLE.   1 b.   3 b.   f.	3 4 4	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1100013010	8 1 2 0 3 6 1 2 4	020204300	021501162

ST. LOUIS.	17	R	8	P	•	
Dorgan, r. f.	. 6	2	2	2	0	. 0
Clapp, c	. 7	0	4	5		1
McGeary 2 b	8	0	2			0
Croft, 1. f		0	0	5		C
Force, 8. 8	. 3	0	0	1	9	1
Battin, 3. b		0	1	4	3	.9
Remsen, c. f	. 5	0	0			0
Nichols, p	. 5	2	. 0	19	1	3
Dehlman, 1.b	. 3	=	1	12	U	
Total	45	7	10	22	15	10
HARTFORD.		150	20	00	20	
Holdsworth, c.f	6	1	0	3	0	0
Start. 1 b	. 6	2	3	17		0
Burdock, 2 b	. 6	1	2	2	3	0
Carey, 8, 8,	. 5:	1	2	1	5	. 2
Ferguson, 3 b		1	1	2	5	1
York, l. f	. 4	0	1	2		2
Cassiny, r. f	5	0	1	.1	0	1
Harbidge, c		0	0	3	2	1
Larkin, p	. 5	0	2	0	3	4
Total	1	6	10	97	10	
	1491	O	12	31	19	11

Errors—Alleghenies. 2: Buckeyes, 11.
Base-hits—Alleghenies, 5, with a total of 7;
Buckeyes, 3.
Time of game—1 hour and 55 min utes.
Umpire—Al Pratt.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—Base ball; Spring-field wa. Acmes, of Chicago:
Imnings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Springfield Reds. 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2—5
Acmes—2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
It was the closet, best, and only ten-inning game here this season.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 4.—A most interesting and closely-contested game of ball was played on the Bioomington Grounds this afternoon between the Bioomington Grounds this afternoon between the Biomingtons and Dreadmaughts of Chicago, the result being a score of 6 to 1 in favor of the Dreadmaughts. The Chicago club led off in the first imang by making 4 to Bloomington's 1, after which no runs were made until the ninth, when Chicago added 2 tallies to its record. Nearly 1,000 persons witnessed the game, which was very pleasant throughout, the Dreadmaughts winning golden opinions for gentlemanly conduct, as did the Chicago Libertys yesterday. The fielding of the Dreadmaughts was especially fine, rendering it impossible, even with good batting, for the Bloomingtons to send a ball through their lines.

MANITOWOC, Wis.

Special Disputch to The Tribume.

Bloomingtons to send a ball through their lines.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MANITOWOC, WIS., July 4.—The game here to-day between The Tribune. The Chub and the Manitowoc Club resulted in a score of 14 to 4 in layor of the latter. The muffing of Sullivan, Lynch, Fitz-Gerald, and Small proved fatal to the chances of the visitors at an early stage of the game. If the walking is good, the boys will reach home Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—First game—Indianapolis, 1; Tecumsch, 1. Second game—Indianapolis, 3; Tecumsch, 2. Eleven innings.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 4.—Base-ball: Evansville, 10; Indianapolis Quicksteps, 2.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY'S RACING AT DEXTER PARK.
Fully 8,000 people celebrated the Fourth by attending the Closing day of the Dexter Park summer meeting yesterday, and they were afforded as fine an afternoon's sport as the most fastidious could wish, there being three wellcontested running races, and a trot for horses of the 2:33 class that afforded a vast amount of pleasure. The crowd yesterday was the largest that has been seen at the track for several years, and a very noticeable feature of it was the large proportion of ladies, whose gay tollettes formed an agreeable sight. It was the kind of a crowd that has not heretofore been seen at races in Chicago, and the sight of so many well-known citizens with their families showed that turf sports in this city are increasing in popularity with a class that has heretofore held aloof from them, and in the meeting commencing July 17 the attendance will doubtless be larger than on any previous year.

ance will doubtless be larger than on any previous year.

In the trotting race, the gray mare Maggie S. secured her second victors of the season, and again reduced her record. The hand-over-fist style in which she won the second third, and fourth heats showed that the limit of her speed has not been reached. The running race for gentlemen riders resulted in another victory for the Chicago horse was ridden in time style by Mr. Marsh. The two-mile dash showed Russ Butler to be possessed of more speed and stamina than many had given him credit for, and the mile-heat race resulted in a victory for that game little horse Startte, his second win during the meeting. The Dexter Park stakes, for 3-year-olds, was not run, as Mr. Powers, one of the subscribers, learned of death in his family, during the afternoon, and preferred not to start his horse. The trotting race was the first on the programme, and promptly at 2:30 o'clock the horses were called upon the track. The gray mare Maggie S., driven by Sam Crooks, was a favorite in the pools, selling even against the field. After the usual preliminary jogging the horses were called upon the track. The gray mare Maggie S., driven by Sam Crooks, was a favorite in the pools, selling even against the field. After the usual preliminary jogging the horses were called upon the track of the word they were well together, but just before reaching the wire, Geo. F. became mixed in his gait, and as he made a bad break the judges recalled them. On the next scoring they were well together, the favorite, Maggie S. having a little

the worst of it. Echo and Lady he were first sway, but at the turn the former left his feet, and kept dancing until the quarter pole was reached, Lady he being still in the lead. In the meantime Highle, who was driving fees. F. with great judgment, had worked his way to third place, while Maggie S. was the last horse in the race. and ten lengths behind the leaders. Down the backstretch it was a pretty may between Lady Mc, Geo. P., and Echo, the latter horse having gone to trotting again. At the tirree-quarter pole they were still at it. At this point Maggie S. was cul loose, and came very fast, but at the lower turn again broke. Down the homestretch Lady Mc was still in the lead, having trotted squarely the entire distance. From the distance-lag home Echo came very fast. George F. was also footing well, but when near the wire left his feet, and although he came home second to Lady Mc, she winning in 2:3154, the judges very properly gave Echo second place, George F. third, Maggie S fourth, Sallie K., and to the distance in the position was they went own the back they got off at the third attempt, the entire field being level and trotting well. Around the first turn Echo broke badly and went behind. Sallie K., who was trotting well. A round the first turn Echo broke badly and went behind. Sallie K., who was routher the positions as they went town the hadren in the positions as they went down the back three lengths. The cound the broad the property of the county of the positions as they went down the back three lengths. And the positions as they went own the back three lengths. The position of the positions as they went down the back three lengths. The position of the position as they went own the back three lengths. The position of the position as the view to be the position of the position of the position of the position of the p

hinder Maggie S., and she won handily in 2:314, Lady Mc second, Echo third, Salile K. foruth, and George F. set back to fifth place for running.

THE THER HEAT

was fought from start to finish, and was one of the most interesting ever trotted over the track. They went away on the second attempt toos very even stark, Echo having, perhaps, half a length the best of it. Around the first turn he went to the front, and was soon joined by George F., who was going very steadily under Highe's skillful management. These two had a hot time of it to the half-mile pole, which they reached in 1:16. Maggie S. was laboring in the rear meantime, having made a bad break near the quarter-pole, and Lady Mac, after trotting into third position, while going down the home-stretch, made a Judge Fullerton break, and went to the rear. From the three-quarter-pole to the head of the home-stretch Maggie S. came along like a hurricane, and was soon on even terms with Echo and George F., both of whom she passed with ease, Higbie's horse breaking badiy. Echo was still a dangerous horse, however, and gave the grav mare a terrible race until within 100 feet of the wire, when he broke. Salile K. at once took his place, however, having shown a fine and entirely unexpected burst of speed, and drove Maggie under the wire in 2:23½, Lady Methird, Echo fourth, and George F. fifth.

The fourth heat was not as interesting as the others, on account of the fact that Crooks abandoned the waiting policy, and sent the gray mare along from the start. A send-off was effected on the third attempt, hill the horses being steady. Echo trotted very fast around the first turn, and, being joined by George F. succeeded in capturing the pole and placing Maggie S. in a pocket. They went so fast that the balance of the field was soon far in the rear, Lady Me coding the last of all. By the time the quarter-pole was reached Maggie S. was on even terms with the leaders and soon went to the front. She was never headed, although George F. and Echo were sent for all they were

THE.
Quarter. Half. Mile.
Quarter. Half. Mile.
2:31½
1:76
2:31½
2:31½
2:31½
38
1:16
2:32½
38
1:15½
2:34

in the Bunning Race for gentlemen riders, one and one-eighth miles, the entries were Bannock Burn, Crockford, Reality, and Willis Renfrew. The owner of the latter horse, Mr. A. Waddell, claimed that the rider of Crockford und not, under the rules, or the contract of the qualify as a gentleman rider, alleging that he had previously ridden for money. For some unexplained reason the judges refused to enter-tain the protest, and Mr. Waddell declined to start his horse. Reality was also drawn, his owner being unable to procure a suitable rider. Crockford and Bannock Burn were conse-quently the only starters, and they were sent away at the first attempt. They raced head and head to the half-mile pole, where Ban-nock Burn showed a neck ahead. Their posi-tions were not materially altered until the home-stretch was entered, when Crockford came away handily, and wen by a length in 1:5334. It was subsequently ascertained that the dis-tance run was but a trifle over a mile. The summary:

summary:
SAME DAT—Running; purse, \$150 for gentlemer riders; one and one-eighth miles, welter weights Al Hankins gr. h. Crockford, by Lightning, 143 lbs and general by Bonnie 1

M. Bailey's ch. g. Bannock Burn, by Bonnie 2
Scotland, 118 lbs.

Brady & Colwell's b. h. Reality, by West Roxbury, 143 lbs.

d. Waddell's b. h. Willie Renfrew, by Renfrew, 143 lbs.

Tune-158%.

Bruce second, Patriot third. The summary.

Sams Day—Running; purse, \$300; two miles and repeat; all ages; \$350 to first, \$150 to second.

J. H. McMahon's ch. c. Russ Butler, by War Dance, 108 bs.

1 John Forbes' br. h. Bill Bruce, by Enquirer.

115 bs.

2 Willham Journy's b. c. Patriot, by imp. Phaeton

108 bs.

3 3

Time—3:43%: 3:38%.

The last face of the day was one of mile heats for a purse of \$300, the entries being Reality, Adventure, and Startle. The last named horse was a hot favorite in the pools, selling at \$25 to \$8 over the field. In the first heat, a fair start was effected at the first attempt. Startle at once went to the front, and at the half-mile pole was still in the lead. Around the lower turn Adventure made a brush for the lead, but was never able to head the black horse, although she finished a close second, in 1:45%.

The second heat was more interesting, Adventurer leading for three-quarters of a mile when she was joined by Startle, and the two raced home, Startle winning in 1:45. The summary:

Same Day—Ruming: purse \$300; mile and re-

SAME DAY-Running; purse \$300; mile and re-

SAYE DAY—Kunning; purse \$500. Init peat.
T. W. Scimner's blk. h. Startle, by West Roxbury, 145 bls. 1

William Tenny's ch. f. Adventurer, by Daniel Beone, 87 bls. 2

Brady & Colwell's b. h. Reality, by West Roxbury, 115 bls. 3

Thus—1.45%; 1:45.

LAFATETTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAFATETTE, Ind., July 4.—During the afternoon the following races took place:

balls. He broke the last 300 straight. The best record ever made before was in New York last March, when he broke 1,000 in 77 minutes and 40 seconds, missing twenty-eight.

HARVARD, Ill., July 4.—At a Bogardus glass ball shooting-match held here to-day the following points were made, each shooter allowed ten balls:

. P. Creever .. M. Ayer....

one point.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 4.—The shooting tournament held by the Rod and Gun Club attracted a large crowd at the fair-ground. The championship medals will be contested to-morrow. Capt. Bogardus, the noted champion, will shoot 500 glass balls at the rate of ten a minute on Friday.

500 glass balls at the rate of ten a minute on Friday.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—The races to-day at Hamtramck Driving-Park were well attended. The track was fast and the weather fine. In the 2:40 race Jacksonville Boy took first money, Hannis second, and George third. Time, 2:33¼, 2:33, and 2:33¼. The 2:23 race was won by Silversides, Planter second, and Lady Turpine third. Time, 2:29, 2:26, and 2:27. There were but three starters in the 2:23 race.

CRICKET. CHICAGO DEFEATED AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—A match to-day between the Chicago Cricket club and the Peninsulars of this city was won by the Peninsulars. The Detroit eleven was composed of Messrs. Heigho, Bamford, Irvine, Dale, Hubbin, White, Armstrong, Clavert, C. B. Taylor, Uridge, and Dodds; the Chicago eleven of Messrs. Ogden, C. P. Lennon, Phillips, Valentine, A. R. Colley, Dariow, Valentine, G. Benjamin, McGill, Street, and Holly.
Score—Peninsulars, first inning, 100; Chicago,

first inning, 13; Peninsular, second inning, 7; wickets, 84; Chicago, second inning, 66; total Chicago, 79; total Peninsulars, 184. Time of game—Seven hours and a half.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Trouble Ahead---The Orangemen Fail to Secure Promise of Protection---Moutreal

Ottawa, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, July 4.- Yesterday evening deputation of Orangemen-Messrs. Grant, Hamilton, and Devine-waited on the Mayor and gave information, under oath, that to the best of their knowledge it was the intention of the opposite party to attack the Orangemen at three different places if they marched, and asking for protection from the corporation. The Mayor replied that he was sorry to hear they were going to walk, and that, if he had authority, be had not a suitable force over which to exercise it. He advised them to make a requisition on three magistrates for military, and left the impression on the minds of the deputation that the prospects of protection from the city need not be relied upon. The Minister of Militia has been communicated with, and says the Dominion Government will not act on the 12th. The local authorities must take the responsibility and make requisition for mil-

itary, if necessary.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, July 4.—The Papal Zouaves, who were on a visit here from Montreal, created a disgraceful row on board the steamer on the return, and the affair is causing great excitement.
When they came on board the steamer they asked the pilot for leave to hoist the asked the pilot for leave to hoist the Papal flags at the bow, instead of the Union Jack, which was flying there. The pilot consenting, they hauled down the Union Jack and pulled up their flag instead. Soon after the steamboat had started Capt. Simmons noticed the change, and, going to the bow, pulled down the Papal flag and replaced the Union Jack. Several zonaves rushed at him and seized him by the throat, and, in the scuffle, the Papal flag was dropped overboard. A priest and a zonave officer came to the rescue of the Captain, who retired to his state-room bleeding about the face. Subsequently a deputation waited on him and he allowed them to hoist their flag again. An investigation is being had.

holst their flag again. An investigation is being had.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, July 4.—The Royal Canadian Insurance Company, having been refused permission to continue business in New York, Mr. Lise, General New York Agent, who is now in town, states his belief that the ultimate object of the Superintendent was to prevent foreign companies doing business in New York State, and that, owing to the St. John disaster, had found this a convenient opportunity to aim a blow at the Company, which ranks seventh in the amount of business done in the United States. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, one of the Directors, states that Smith's conduct while here was arbitrary. He looked over the books himself, drawing his own inference, and took no explanations, and would not even consider the fact that a 5 per cent call had been made to meet losses by the St. John fire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Halipax, N. S., July 4.—Being Fourth of July, the Hon. Judge Jackson, United States Consul, held a reception, which was numerously attended by officers of the army and navy, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, Mayor Saldman, and leading citizens representing all classes.

A scull race between Wallace Ross, of

classes.

A scull race between Wallace Ross, of St. John, and Warren Smith, of this city, is fixed for the 24th inst. Smith's friends offered to withdraw after the St. John fire, and allow the money put up to go to the reiter fund, but the St. John man refused.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Ill., July's.—Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editor of the Inland Monthly, and a club of literary ladies have tendered me a reception at the

ary ladies have tendered me a reception at the Tremont House.

I do sincerely thank them for their kind feeling, but cannot accept while the libraries and reformatory work I established for the benefit of the prisoners before the fire are entirely neglected for want of funds. Yours, respectfully,

LINDA GILBERT. Indian Queen Chewing Tobacco.

.WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Notes Concerning the Contest fer the Ohio Senatorship.

Senator Sherman's Consanguinity Rule Sharply Criticised.

It Is Complained that, Unlike Charity, It Does Not Begin at Home.

Scheme to Elect a Moderate Southern Democrat to the Speakership. THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—According to the WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—According to the reports brought by Ohio policians visiting Washington, the Democratic plan for the coming campaign is to concentrate all efforts upon carrying the legislature, in order to elect a successor to Stanley Matthews. They will sacrifice the State ticket, if accessary, to get a majority on joint ballot. They think it of much more importance to secure the Senator than the Government of the contract of the secure the Senator than the Government of the contract of the con importance to secure the Senator than the Gov-ernor, the latter official having no patronage and little power beyond commissioning Nota-ries Public and pardoning convets. In this pur-pose the Ohio Democrats are in accord with the

ries Public and pardoning convets. In this purpose the Ohio Democrats are in accord with the national leaders of their party, who for many years have directed its 'policy toward securing control of both Houses of Congress, believing that when this end is obtained, the foundations will be laid for a long lease of power.

THE REPUBLICANS

Were a good deal troubled, a few weeks ago, lest the hard struggle before them to hold the Legislature should be made a contest for the personal benefit of Stanley Matthews. They felt that the odds would be heavily against them if it were understood to be virtually settled in advance that, in case theywon the Legislature, Matthews' re-election should follow as a matter of bourse. They appear to have made up their minds

NOT TO GO INTO THE FIGHT WEIGHTED with such a settlement. The friends of other aspirants for the Senatorship insist that there should be a fair field in the Legislature, and Matthews' supporters are yielding to their demand. The Northern Ohio people are beginning to push Garfield forward. There is also talk of Foster, and it is quite possible that there will be other candidates besides Matthews from south of the old National Road. In short, every Republican is to be set to work to help carry the Legislature, with the assurance that, if the varty succeeds, his favorite candidate for Senator shall not be crowded off the track by any understanding that Matthews has a mortgage on the office.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SHERMAN'S CONSANGUINITY RULE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The number of WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The number of discharges from the Treasury Department on the ground of blood-relationship is something less than a hundred. It may be proper to say in this hundred there are no members of the Sherman family. The relations of Secretary Sherman, who are holding Government offices, are all excellent and efficient officers, but the efficient clerks who have been made to suffer on recovery of their relationship feel serviced that account of their relationship feel aggrieved that the first enforcement of the Secretary's rule has not been made on the Secretary's own family. The same is true of the family of Assistant-So retary French. Judge French has a brother, and, it is said, a son under the Treasury Depart-

ment. These facts
CANNOT ESCAPE NOTICE

mest. These facts

CANNOT ESCAPE NOTICE

when the announcement is made that the rule is to be rigidly enforced.

THE HOWA CONVENTION.

It appears that it was not a friend of the President who introduced the resolution in the Iowa Convention indersing the Southern policy. The leading men agreed that the policy should not be discussed, but an Implacable, one Cutts, introduced it simply for the purpose of making trouble.

MARSHAL ROBERT DOUGLASS has not yet been arrested at the instance of Taylor, the Agent of the Cherokees, who seems to be busy in stirring up investigations here. Douglass says there is a balance due to somebody, which he is ready to pay to the person legally entitled to it, but that Taylor has assigned his claim, and has no cause of action.

There is a discrepancy between the public and private dispatches from New Orleans as to the indictment of Wells and Anderson, of the Returning Board. The private information was very positive that they were indicted June 28.

JOHN C. DORE

has been here for two days investigating som

has been here for two days investigating some private pension matters.

THE SPEARERHIP.

The fact is known here that quite a general correspondence has been going on among the more moderate Southern Democrats looking to uniting enough of them upon a Southern candidate for Speaker who is friendly to the policy of President Hayes to elect him. Men who are prominent in this move believe it will be possible to raily a sufficient number to frunly hold the balance of power and easily accomplish the result. None of those who contemplate visiting White Sulphur have this plan in hand. The fillibusters of last winter will form the nucleus of such a move.

of such a move.

RESIGNED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Dr. Charles H. Nichola, for twenty-five years Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, has resigned, to accept the position of Superintend-ent of the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 14 at 9:40 yesterday morning was the only record made by the fire-alarm service vesterday. Not made by the fire-alarm service vesterday. Not a single alarm was sounded all day long—something remarkable in a city of this size on even any other day but the Fourth. This was caused by some fire-crackers setting fire to the premises of S. A. Jackson, No. 44 Superior street. Damage nominal. Insured for \$1,500 in the Amazon.

AT LUDINGTON, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 4.—David Wilson's building, used as a meat market and hotel, burned this morning. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$4,000. Gotfried Stoeckle lost his hotel and saloon furniture, worth \$1,800; insured in the Atlas and German-American for \$1,200.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J. MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—Crump's Labet Manufactory, employing 200, burned this morn-ing. Loss, \$200,000.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region, stationary or lower pressure, winds mostly from the south, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional light showers.

LOCAL ORSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 4.

Time. Bar. The Bu. Wind. En. Weather. 

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weat 

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—A meeting of colored people under the auspices of the Librarian of the Exodus Association was held to-day, the object being the consideration of a scheme of wholesale emigration of colored people to Liberia. A letter was read and speakers present from different parts of the State represented the colored people ready and anxious to go. to go.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The new Marion Court-House, one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the West, was formally opened

A SUPERB BLOOD DEPURENT.

Upon the action of the lidneys, bladder, and bowels depends the depuration of the blood. It is by promoting the activity of these organs that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters insures purity to the circulation. In its passage through the kidneys, impurities which beget rheumstism, gout, and gravel are strained from the blood, but when those small but all-important organs grow inactive, these impurities of course remain, and inevitably produce the diseases mentioned. Hostetter's Bitters roace the kidneys to renewed activity, by which means the blood is depurated. It likewise purifies the blood when contaminated with bile by promoting a gentle but affectual action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the lives, thus counteracting a tendency to biliousness. Dyspepsia, maiarial fevers, and urinary complaints are also conquered by it.

Teeth in Ruins

Teeth in Ruins are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidute for all the dis-eases that assail them, fragrant Sozodoni.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. Hay Pever Instantly Relieved by Jeffer French Catarth Cure. Trial free, at the office of Perly, Jeffers & Co., 70 State street.

SANFORD'S

THE QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, CHOICE AROMATICS, AND FRENCH BRANDY.

It Instantly Relieves
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHEA,
DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS & PAINS,
SEA-SIUKNESS,
COLDS & CHILLS,
COLDS

COLDS & OHILLS, from the trade, its asies in succeed that of all others combined, the control of the control of

\$500 REWARD will be paid for a bottle of any other Extract or Essence of Jammica Ginger if found equal to it in fine flavor, purity, and prompt medical effect. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages of one dozen to obtain the trial bottles for free distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

MEDICAL SUCCESS

In which every poor suffering Man, Woman, and Child throughout the Country is deeply interested.

When Dr. Collins began a series of experiments for the purpose of making popular and economical an element in the treatment of diseases and affinents which has almost restored the dead to life, he met wish that determined opposition and opproblum that has attended all reformers in the practice of medicine; but the brilliant success of his lovention has turned his focs to friends, and numbered his grateful admirers by thousands. The principle of his invention consists in the application of Electricity by means of Veltatic are imbedded in a People Strengthening Planter, so that when applied it shall form a constant and continuous

ELECTRIC BATTERY,

held firmly to the skin by the adhesion of the Planter, which in itself possesses the most valuable medical properties to be derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. When the Plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the control of the skin causes the places to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most exeruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw insammation from the lungs, liver, kidneya, spicen, bowels, bladder, heart, and musicles, vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that, once used in the above ailments, every other external application, such as alvea ointments, lotions, and liminents. will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, optimy or fits, and nervous musclar affections, this Plaster, by railying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every known remedy has failed.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS ARE Sold by all Price, 25 cents. \$1.25 for six, \$2.25 for twelve. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

**ADVERTISERS** Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using

ADVERTISING.

Kellogg's Lists separately or combined, or by State Sections. Follow estimates apply to A. N. KELLOGO, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

Who require Perfect-Fitting Fine Dress Shirts would do well to leave their measures at 178 East Madison et. for six of KEEP'S COSTON SHIRTS, price 80—the very best. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.

The partnership heretofore existing under the ban name of J. W. Doane & Co. has this day expired by limitation, Mr. A. E. Goodrich retiring from the firm.

ALBERT E. GOODRICH.

Chicago, June 30, 1877. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Razino Powder, that to-day the as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality asone has it ground the kitchens of the best Rousekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go further and make muffing, etc., than any other kind. It is warnated absolutely pure, quality, at the country that the superiority of the superior powder. A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep only length of smar to only like most other powders, to contract dampoess and spoil oy exposure to the atmosphere. The HOYAL BAKING Powders is for sale by the best Greeces every where.

Positively Last Three I

BARNUM'S SELOW.



100,000! 100,000! 100,000! MAZED, AMUSED, and ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE

NEW AND ONLY Freatest Show on Earth ATTHE LAKE FRONT. And proconneing it were worth going 100 miles to see The city ringing with the fame of its \$600,600 worth of added Precing Feltrares. Her however the commentary of the commen

THE GREATEST, Purest, and Best of Family Entertainment And a Veritable Pleasure Palace for the Children.

dmission, 50 cents. Children under 9 years, half ce. Reserved numbered Chairs, 25 cents extra. price. Reserved numbered Chairs, 25 cents extra.

Doors open at land 7p. p. Grand Spectacular, Animal, and Arenic Entree one hour inter.

For the accommodation of those destring to avoid the crowds usually congregated at the ticket wagement of the usual slight advance at BAUER & CO.78 Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sta. In Palmer House.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSHENED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDs are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable cuarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxatics in any form by or under State, municipal, or local anthority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERND STOCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASFRER OF THE UNITED STATES. to the order of the holder, and malled to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indered, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100, and REGISTERED 450-00 in december of \$50. \$100. \$500. \$1,000, \$3,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTEREB, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincianati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louia, and San. Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accommany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1977, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment. THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS. THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes on drafts on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York. AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York. MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY

· DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. JUNE 14, 1877. GUARANTEED SPECULATION \$400 invested by us in 60 days. Straddles have made \$2,000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days. We Guarantee all 60 day Straddles; Money refunded if no profit is made. Reference given. Correspondence solicited. W. F. HUBBELL & CO. MENDERS AMERICAN MINITER AND STOCK EXCHANGES, P. O. Box 2,613.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wallace, Webb & Co. is this ist day of July. 1877, dissolved by limitation. The business will be continued under the firm name of Wallace & Kingman.

18. S. Wallace, GEO. L. WEBB, JEFFERSON KINGMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

cherous Violation of the British Treaty with the African Republic.

Protest, Proclamation, and Farewell-Spec of President Burgers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE, PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1877.—I'am pleased to send you, in common with a few other leading papers, the inclosed printed statement of the "protest," "proclamation," and "speech" of President Burgers, of the Transvall or South-African Republic, relative to the foreible annexation of that young Republic by Great Britain.

Great Britain.

This matter has recently been received from private sources, and, the Transvaal being of the same nationality, as well as a sister-Republic to, the Orange Free State, in South Africa, I shall teem it a pleasure if you will place the true ate of affairs before the people of the Great epublic of the United States of America, through the columns of your valuable paper. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. RILBY, Consul-General Orange Free State.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. My car is pained, coul is sick, with every day's report group and outrage with which earth is filled

The protest of President Burgers on the day of the occupation of his Capital, and also his proclamation on the day following, are what might have been expected from this talented and cultured Christian gentleman. As is well known, he is a young clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, and an eloquent preacher in both the Holland and the English languages. This, we believe, is the first instance on record of a nation seeking adjustment of such diffitherwise than by the wholesale murder We believe the God of Nations will smile on this effort to walk in the path of the Prince of Peace. We hope England's Christian Queen will beed this protest, without waiting for a Board of International Arbitration to be

Queen will heed this protest, without waiting for a Board of International Arbitration to be called.

The action of Shepstone is in undoubted violation of Britain's solemn treaty with this sister Republic. The movement of the troops into the territory of the Transvaal was one of base treachery,—being done under cover of moving to the vicinity under profession of friendly intent, viz.: to aid in securing right from a Chief who has been one of the most murderous and bloody persecutors of Christians. Instead, however, the British were co-operating with this savage. Then, when the Republic had conquered a peace, and secured the same by treaty, the troops are quickly thrown in, and the British flag unfurled over a people still strong enough, in a fair fight, to have hung the Judas who kissed to betray, if they had undertaken to do so. The fine proclamations of Shepstone indicate that it was determined in London, in the preceding October, to usurp this territory by craft, if possible; by force, if necessary. There is good reason to believe, also, that the key to this action was the determination to rob this people of their gold fields, and to compel them to trade with British merchants and manufacturers, even though the Centennial had taught them they could save many millions a year by trade with the United States. Our own working classes have much involved in this last point. This action prevents our merchants and manufacturers from securing, what in turn would be employment, to give relief from want and crime in our own borders.

PRETORIA, April 11, 1877.—Whereras, I. Thomas Francois Burgers, State President of the South African Republic, have received a dispatch (dated the 9th inst.) from her British Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, informing me that his Excellency has resolved, in the same of her Majesty's Government, to bring the South African Republic by annexation under the authority of the British Crown; and

So I do hereby, in the name and by authority of the Government and the people of the South African Republic, solemnly protest against the intended annexatiou.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the State, at the Government Office at Pretoria, on this the lith day of April, in the year 1877.

PROCLAMATION.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, PRETORIA, April 12, 1877.—WHEREAS, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, has thought fit, in spite of my solemn protest entered yesterday against his Excellency's intendion, communicated to me by missive, dated 9th of April, to carry out that intention, and has today proclaimed the authority of her Britannic Majesty's Government over the South African Republic; and

WHEREAS, The Government has decided to subnit provisionally under protest, for the purpose of, in the meantime, sending to Europe and America a deputation, in the persons of Mesers. S. J. P. Kruger and E. P. Jorissen, for the purpose of defending, the right of the people, and for endeavoring to arrive at a peaceable solution of the matter;

Now. therefore, J. Thomas Francois Burgers, State President of the South African Republic, hereby on behalf and by advice of the Executive, command all officials, burghers, and inhabitants to abstain from every word and every act of violence' by which the work of the deputation may be fruitless. And I exhort all burghers and inhabitants to assist in maintaining the decision of the Government, and in the preservation of order and the prevention of bloodshed.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAREMELL-SPEECH.

Shortly after the proclamations were read.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAREWELL-SPEECH.

Shortly after the proclamations were read, most of the officials assembled in the Volksraadszaal, where his Honor the President addressed taem, in a state of great emotion, very nearly in the following words: "Gentlemen, officials of the South African Republic, you are no strangers in the land. You also know what the Government has resolved to do. We bow only to the superior power. We submit because we cannot successfully draw the sword against that superior power, because by doing so we would only plunge the country into deeper miseries and disasters. We have resolved to appeal to England herself, and, if we get no redress there, then we will seek the friendly intervention of other Powers that have acknowledged our independence. I have called you together to make one request to you. Continue to occupy your offices in abeyance of the result of this appeal. No other oath of office will be demanded from you, and you can continue to serve under the oath once sworn to the Republie. I have pledged my word for you, and I know I can depend upon you that you will not disappoint me. Serve the new Government with the same honesty and fidelity with which you have served our Government, for by that you will serve the people. I am leaving my office, ander protest on behalf of myself, of the Government, of the officials, I leave my office, ander protest on behalf of myself, of the Government, of the officials, of the Volksraad, and of the people. Grant me, therefore, this one favor: that you serve the people so long, and redeem the pledge that I have given for you. I thank you for the fidelity which you have shown me in your post as officials. I leave my office with the certainty that I have not offended any one of you willfully, and, if I have perhaps done so from weakness, I ask you to forgive me. Mr. Consul of Belgium, you are the only representative of a foreign Power present here to-day. You know what has caused this event, and, of course, you will communicate everything to your Governm THE PRESIDENT'S PAREWELL-SPEECH.

Honor said: "Here is the key of our . I hand it over to the superior power, hereby give it into the hands of God, who it the proper time deliver it to the right I order you—it is my last order—deliver he chief of the new Government.

elves worthfly as men and offic The scene had made a deep impression on all present, and all who witnessed it were greatly moved. All the officials in Pretoria have since decided to remain in office.

THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

CHICAGO, July 3.—By the published letter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday, I see that they have wisely accepted the idea held out in your editorials recently on the subject of "Closing the Saloons on Sunday." Your ideas on this subject here been generally accepted as the subject have been generally accepted as the true solution of the matter in hand, and it only remains now that not only The TRIBUNE, but all other mediums of public sentiment, should be used to influence, not coerce, the salcon-keepers to accede this most reasonable of all requests, to close their saloons on Sunday. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is only an organization composed of a very few ladies. Wives, sisters, and daughters of the best men in this city, for years past they best men in this city, for years past they have labored in Lower Farwell Hall an hour each day to help the poor, miserable men, mostly of the bummer order, to keep from the low grog-shops where much bad rum is sold, that robs them of their brains, and those of them who have families have been robbed of their daily bread and labeling and most of them who have families have been robbed of their daily bread and much bad rum is sold, that robs them of their brains, and those of them who have families have been robbed of their daily bread and clothing, and many of them are sad objects of charity. Well, these ladles have done this class of men and women much good; how much, no one in the world will ever tell. But outside of these meetings there are thousands of men that have not heard of the "temperance cause," men who work all day and spend their evenings in the beer-rooms and saloons, because they find there brighter light and more novelty for their weary life. It would be a reaction that would be happy indeed if we could but have the saloon with the beer-room left out, but as greaticities pay no special attention to the best interest of their people socially, and private cupital is so absorbed in the promotion of making money only, we have no such places as reading-rooms, talking-rooms, or places of shelter in winter where men and women would be glad to spend their evenings. In summer we have our parks, and they are fully appreciated, and they do very much good to the children and women, but if the city would only give them "music in the parks," and that frequently, a rare change would be observed in the lessening of the long roll of petty crimes. Now, as we can't have all these reliels for the poor, weak, and tempted men and women who instead go to the saloons and drink rum, let us ask the saloon-keeper to close his shop on Sunday, and thus throw the poor families more together, and thus do them a world of good. I am sure, Mr. Saloon-Keeper, this is not much for you to do, and you will not lose any trade by it, and you and all your own family and surroundings will be better off for the help, for it will be really a great help you will just eay this: Boys, you have been drinking all the week, and we must have a "rest" on Sunday; you have had enough for one week; come in Monday, and we will begin over again. Mr. Saloon-Keeper, if you only knew how many women are watching with weary eyes to see you announce through Thus

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH THIS MILL. CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has discovered a new summer resort, and kindly shares its knowledge with the world at large. The name of the resort could never be guessed by the most accomplished and experienced guesser; no, not even if he was allowed a thousand years for the task. For THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S new summer re-

by annexation under the authority of the British Crown; and Wireras, I have not the power to draw the aword with good success for the defense of the independence of this State against such a superior power as that of England; and, moreover, feel totally disinclined, in consideration of the welfare of the whole of South Africa, to involve its white inhabitants in a disastrous war by any hostile action on my part, without having employed beforehand all means to secure the rights of the people in a peaceful way;

So I do hereby, in the name and by authority of the Government and the people of the South sort is—Chicago!

Now really, Mr. Medill, this won't do. This is teaching St. Louis to know her proper place.
When it comes to live stock, it points to the
O'Leary cow, and proudly asks the world to produce a costlier animal. In the article of Long John Wentworth it stands without a rival. But while considering all this, with the utmost cheerfulness, the country must insist that Chicago is not to be regarded as a summer resort. It is as good as any city in the Continent as a point of starting for a summer resort, but more than that cannot rightly be claimed for it in this particular. True, it has its mineral waters, but it has them in bottles, and both the water and the bottles come from Saratoga. As for sea beaches and sea-breakers, evan Mr. Medill, if he is the fair man we take him to be, must admit that Chicago is not furnished with such attractions. To be sure her druggists advertise sea salt at twenty-five cents a backage. But it must be admitted that that is the merest make-shift and a poor apology for Long Branch, Watch Hill, or Newport.

But, nevertheless, Tan Chicago Trimune declares that Chicago is the most ravishing of summer resorts, and, rising to the height of audacity, it suggests that hereafter an extra session of Congress be held annually in the summer, and that it be held in Chicago. If the proposition strikes Congress as it ought to strike it, it will show its sense of the indignity offered it by taking an early opportunity to abolish the entire State of Illinois. Chicago a summer resort. Resort! You might as well try, Mr. Medill, to talk up Coney Island as a winter resort. Respect your limitations and Cincinnati papers please copy.

GRAND PRAIRIE, ARK.

GRAND PRAIRIE, ARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AMBOY, Arkansas Co., Ark., June 22.—Many readers of your paper are looking for homes in the West and South. Calling their attention to this beautiful country may be a favor to many. Grand Prairie, in the State of Arkansas, is bounded on the east by White River, which is navigable for steamers at all times of the year; on the south and west by the Arkansas River, which is navigable to Fort Smith; on the north by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. There are many Islands of timber, ranging from 200 to 500 acres, scattered in all parts of the prairie. are many islands of timber, ranging from 200 to 500 acres, scattered in all parts of the prairie, which make the scenery beautiful. We have a fine elimate,—no extremes of heat of cold. All kinds of stock are raised, with but little expense. The soil is adapted to raising all the cereal grains, and fruit. State lands can be bought for from 50 cents to \$1.25 per acre. The country is fast settling by people from all the Northern States. No colored people are here. The Town of Almboy is just being laid off, in the centre of a large trade, and is destined to be a place of some importance. The Company are giving lots to all who will improve the same. Three or four stores would do well here,—all kinds of trade. A good flouring-mill is in great need here now. Land can be had in its vicinity for \$1 per acre. People have only to come and see to be convinced that this country offers the best inducement to those seeking cheap homes in a new country of any now open for settlement. There is considerable land which can be homesteaded at \$14 for 160 acres; smaller tracts in propertion.

CITY DIRECTORY STATISTICS.

CITY DIRECTORY STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, July 4.—In the new Chicago City Directory several pages are used giving statistics to show Chicago's general greatness, and particularly its numerical and commercial superionity over St. Louis, her rival on the Mississippi. It has been said a lie well told and stuck to is as good as the truth. I think, if the Chicago Directory man is working upon that principle, it would be to his interest to take a few lessons before proceeding much further in his great work. I will mention but one of the many remarkable statements this distinguished figurer puts forth. In the comparative lists of the number of houses engaged in each line of business in the two cities Chicago is credited with forty-three wholesale dry-groods houses, and St. Louis seventeen. If this publisher will give publicly a fist of wholesale dry-groods from doing business in Chicago, from which he gets his celebrated forty-three to seventeen, he will surprise

ALONG THE CREEK.

The Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of that Section.

The Boarding-House and the Saloo Summering on the Steps.

centre of Chicago lies a territory which, though it can be reached in twenty minutes walking, is practically a terra incognita to tens of thousands of Chicagogns. It is a land of ill-paved streets and ill-assorted sidewalks, a land where the planing-mill and the lumber-yard strive for su-

planing-mill and the lumber-yard strive for supermacy with the tannary, the coal-yard, and the factory; while above all else, black, foul, and villainous, the rank offense of the North Branch smells to Heaven. The boundaries of this land are not more regularly defined than those of the Kingdom of Abyssinia, and it is vaguely spoken of as "along the creek."

The dwellings of the aborigines of this stretch of country are with few exceptions one and two story frame buildings. A charming irregularity in the matter of street levels adde an element of picturesqueness to the view, while at the same time it mas a tendency to somewhat impêde locomotion. He whose lines have been cast in pleasant places is the man who dwelleth upon a corner lot. In the majority of cases this favored individual has his choice of entering his house from either the basement or the second-story window,—all without the trouble of going upstairs; he has only to decide which street he will approach his dwelling from. It is believed that the germ of a great discovery, destined ultimately to entirely revolutionize domestic architecture, is contained in this elimple fact, and some enthusiasts hold that by a very slight modification of this plan a six-story hotel could be constructed in which all the bed-rooms should be upon the parlor floor. THE MANNERS AND OFSTOMS OF THE INHABI-

econstructed in which all the bed-rooms should be upon the parlor floor.

THE MANNERS AND CESTONS OF THE INHABITANTS are a never-failing source of interest to the few travelers who have visited this region. Although the population is large it is unevenly distributed, and great patches of desert country intervene. These, by a happy alternation in the seasons, are rendered doubly useful to the youth of the land who play ball in them in the summer and state over them in the winter. Generosity being one of the most prominent virtues of the Inhabitants, they lavish their household treasures in the shape of ashes, hoop-skirts, broken creckery, dead cats, and dilapidated kettles, on the fortunate possessors of these lots. The people appear to be gregarious it their houses with the younger members of their houses with the younger members of their respective tribes, in whom they take a friendly interest, imperfectly compensated by a heddomadia tax or assessment, known in the vernacular as "board-bill," which is collected by the head of the family. Reversing the custom of most civilized nations, the headship of the household is vested in the women, their hasbands being little considered. The wife is addressed by her boarders as Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Moriarty, as the case may be; her husband being familiarly termed Bill or Patrick. She it is who sees to the collection of the weekly tax, the providing of the commissariat department, and the general government of the family. Her will is law, and she exercises a more or less maternal supervision over her lodgers. The husband occupies the position of a King-consort, having no voice in the government, which is a mild despotism, the executive being permanent. The occupations of the men are varied, but as a rule they are industrious and devoted to labor of an ordinary character. Many work in the lumber-yards and mills which surround their dwellings, many more in the railroad shops and in down-town factories. Others handle coal, build houses, and dig ditches.

BUT THE PRINGUPAL NATU

topher Columbus sighted the ""still vexed Bermoothes."

When Hans or Larry three of wheeling the barrow or shouldering the hod, he knocks the lower sooms of his dwalling into one, and hires a pool-table with chattel-mortgage accombaniment, puts in three kegs of beer (supplied on credit), two dirty packs of cards, a few rough tables and chairs, and a framed and glazed motto to the effect that "Poor Trust is dead." Larry, who is invariably a patriot with a thorough but somewhat ill-defined hatred of the bloody Saxon, adorns the wall with a bird's-eye view of the Lakes of Killarney, supplemented in extreme cases with a portrait (taken on the spot by our special artist) larney, supplemented in extreme cases with a portrait (taken on the soot by our special artist) of Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf. Hans, on the other hand, fills in with a couple of representatives of a German Bacchus in a long coat spangled with tinsel, his brow adorned with vine-leaves and his sinister fist resting upon a barrel of beer. If Hans be of extraordinarily patriotic tendencies Germania, perched somewhat uncomfortably on top of a hill overlooking the Rhine, keeps her watch over the pilgrims who visit the shrine of Gambrinus.

DURING THE DAY-TIME

somewhat uncomfortably on top of a hill overlooking the Rhine, keeps her watch over the pilgrims who visit the shrine of Gambrinus.

DURING THE DAY-TIME

but little business is transacted by Messrs. Schmidt and O'Brien. It is at night that they dispense the amber fluid and rake in the ducats. Then the tables are drawn up, the cards produced, and the beer ordered. Ireland's favorite entertainment is seven-up or euchre, Germany indultes in "penucle" or "sixty-six," and the children of the frozen North play some interminable game of which only the initiated can keep track. Beer is the staple fluid consumed, but an extremely villainous article of intoxicating properties, and bearing about the same relation to whisky as city milk does to the actual product of the cow, is occasionally imbited. In such cases a row usually follows, resulting in a fight and an indiscriminate flourishing of whatever weapon of offense may first present itself. In certain instances a reduction of the surplus population ensues, affording the neighbors an opportunity for carrying out one of their peculiar religious ceremonies, known as THE "WAKE."

The primal necessaries for a wake are one corpse, one dozen candles, an equal number of pop-bottles in which to place said candles, an unlimited supply of ardent spirits, and as many men and women as can possibly be crowded into a room twelve feet by ten. Conditions being favorable and a decent pitch of grief having been reached, the chances are about even that more raw material for mourning over will be produced before the close of the proceedings.

But it must not be understood that all the populace devote their evenings to the saloons. At this season of the year, when the evenings are long and pleasant, whole families gather upon the front steps of their respective residences, which answer for a parlor beside enjoying the inestimable advantage of allowing the free winds of heaven to cool the heated brows of the toil-worn. Here is

free winds of heaven to cool the heated brows of the toil-worn. Here is

A SPECIMEN PARTY.

on the top step you behold Mike Malone, nominal proprietor of the boarding-house, conversing amicably with Patrick Shea, one of his fellow-workmen and a sharer in the home-comforts of the mansion, and two or three other gentlemen of the same nationality, all of whom are smoking vigorously. Miss Malone, aged 14, and a fine bouncing lass at that, is conducting a flirtation on first principles with the youngest and smartest-looking of the boarders, "which," as Mrs M. says, "he is a carpenter by his trade and a very dacent young man from me own town in the County Tipperary." Juvenile representatives of the Malone family, ranging in age from 5 to 12 years, play in an adjoining gutter. Miss Theodosis, aged 3, is enjoying the luxury of a ride on the knee of a good-tempered young fellow, whose whiskers she pulls unagercifully; while the youngest hope of the family (the finest boy of 6 months in four blocks,) is enjoying his supper and the pleasures of society in company with his mamma and some ladyfriends a few doors off. Nor must the aged grandmother be forgotten. She, too, has her little circle of acquaintances, and it is pleasant to see the respect with which they treat her gray hairs. To the old lady an hour on the steps in the cool of the evening, her old black pipe in her mouth, and half a dozen friends to say, "God save ye, Mrs. O'Toole," and applaud her ancient stories, furnish a real pleasure. May she live long to enjoy it.

CHARLESTON IN THE FIELD.

CHARLESTON IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., July 3.—A rousing meeting of our citizens was held to-night to take steps to secure the location of the Illinois Eastern Insane Asylum at this place. A committee of seven of our most prominent and influential citizens was appointed to correspond with the Commissioners and explain to them why the Asylum should be built here. Our citizens think, and we are satisfied that if the Commissioners will give us a visit and a fair hearing that we can convince them, that Charleston is the cleanest, best watered, best drained, and healthlest city in Eastern Illinois, which are a few reasons why we should have the Asylum. We have entered the lists as a competitor for this institution, and think we can offer more

inducements than any of our rivals. Work on the rallroad from here to Danville will be re-sumed in a few days. CURRENT OPINION.

President Hayes is moving quiedly yet firmly on this whole subject of civil-Service Reform. Each step is a step in advance, and no one is of more importance than the one just taken.—
The Independent.

If instead of a vague res If instead of a wagne resolution approv-ing Hayes' Southern policy one had been offered declaring that the policy of military intervention in the State Governments of the South had failed of its purpose, and that the time has come for it to cease, we donot if there would have been any strong opposition to it in the Iowa Convention.— Cincianali Gazette (Rep.).

It may be that Iowa, with her immense Republican majority, can afford to turn the celd shoulder to a Republican Administration; and give hospitality to the rescally proposal to pay off the public creditor with silver coin worth 90 cents on the dollar; but it is doubtful if the party in the country at large can stand up under a general adoption of that line of policy.—Hartford Post (Rep.).

country at large can stand up under a general adoption of that line of policy.—Hartford Post (Rep.).

It was the merest accident that found Mr. Packard of Louisiana, at Dee Moines at the time of the Republican Convention there. Mr. Packard is on a sening excursion, and somebody told him it was a nice place to fish over in lowa. But the fishing don't seem to have been so good as it was cracked up to be, for we can't learn that Mr. Packard taught anything. Still he helped to stir up the waters, and made it impossible for the President to catch anything, which was doubtless the next best thing for Mr. Packard. The fillustrions Louisianian's fishing trip will not, however, end with lowa. He is out of business just now, and has no objection to making a summer of fit. On the last of August he will doubtless make it convenient to throw his line in 60hio, where fishing will be nearly as good as it has been in lowa. And four weeks later hegeary bob in the vicinity of Harrisonre. In this State. At that time of the year there will be reasonably good fishing along the Susquehanns for those who use the right kied of bait, and when Mr. Packard throws a line in Prennsylvania he will have the company of those experienced fishermen—Cameron, Mackey, Errott, and Quay. A talented party like this earth to catch something, and it is altogether likely they would. We think Mr. Packard will find more angling talent and quite as good fishing in Pennsylvanias he found in lowa.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Mr. Sherman, in his French letter, as-

dishing in Pennsylvania as be found in Iowa. — Pattaddphia Times (Ind.).

Mr. Sherman, in his French letter, assumes that it would be dishonorable for Congress to pay the bonds issued under the law of 1870 in any other money than that which is received for them. Then it was dishonorable, and is still dishonorable, to pay the 5-20's in gold, when not a dollar of gold was received for them. And if it is dishonorable to pay the new bonds in a coin less valuable than was received for them. And if it is dishonorable to pay the new bonds in a coin less valuable than was received for them. Is it not equally dishonorable upon the part of the bondholders to demand pay in a coin more valuable than they gave for them? When we talk of fairness and honor we must lay down rules that work both ways. All the bonds purchased under the law of 1870 were bonght under a law which made the old silver dollar a legal-tender to any amount. If the Syndicate had tendered such dollars in fulfillment of their contract the Government would have been bound to accept the tender. They did not pay in tilver, because, wie to 1873, the silver dollar was worth more, in buillion, than a dollar in gold. They paid for the bonds in the cheaper of the two legal-tender coins, and now they demand that the Government shall pay them back in the dearer. If gold had been depreciated instead of silver, Mr. Sherman would have been fround supporting their demand for silver by the same arguments he now uses to support their demand for gold.—Kasacu Gilv Thate (Dem.).

found supporting their demand for silver by the same arguments he now uses to support their demand for gold.—Kansas Oily Tines (Dem.).

Those Northern Democrats and Democratic napers who silly and mischlevously continue a socre partisan warfare against Hayes, and refuse him credit where he deserves it, would do much better at once to join the Blaines, Camerons, Logans, and other Radical maloustents. They forget that the country stands above party, and that as long as Hayes does right he deserves the support of every honest and liberty-loving citizen, whether he calls himself a Democrat or a Republican. Hayes has taken the Federal chains from the Southern people. He has withdrawn the Federal military, and given them self-government again, and thereby destroyed at one blow the sole capital of the Chandlers, Blaines, Camerons, Butlers, and the rest of those tyrannical, bloody-shirt swingers. He has done more than Tilden with the best intentions could have accomplished, especially with an untriendit Senate to contend with. In fact, he has closed thereby the war,—and the country, for the first time since 1861, is again at peace. Let our Northern Democrats understand that in the next Congress Southern brains will be actively at work. The old imbecility and passive resistance policy for the last affteen years of the Northern Democrats will no longer be the guide of the Democrats will no longer be the guide of the Democrats will no longer be the guide of the Democrats will no longer be the guide of the Democrats will no longer be the guide of the Democrate will have be again permitted to lift up its inane head in the councils of the party. All these things will be made impossible, for Southern men have the upper hand in every Democratic cancus, and they will dictate what shall be the issues of the party.—Washington (D. C.) Sentinel (Dem.).

A correspondent of the Cinninnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.), travelling through the Northern counties of Onio, writes about Gen. Garfield as follows: "The Garfield movement is the live

understand there was a ring working to nominate Governor, but didn't suppose it could succeed—but for Senator it's Goffdeld. Ask, who is likely to represent your county in the Legislature?"—'Well, Garfield's man is So-and-So: I suppose he will go.' Ask, Who will be your Senator?—'Some man that is in favor of Garfield. The Trumbull County Convention met the other day, and elected delegates to the State Convention. The State Convention doesn't exactly nominate for Senator, but it turns out a curious coincidence that the delegates are all understood to be Garfield men. The Convention proposed the Hon. H. B. Perkins for Governor, which strangely enough, as Garfield and Perkins are both from this Congressional District, is said by the knowing ones to mean Garfield and Perkins are both from this Congressional District, is said by the knowing ones to mean Garfield and Perkins are both from this Congressional District, is said by the knowing ones to mean Garfield and Perkins are both from this Congressional District, is said by the knowing the country of the control of the cont

such an outbreak for a new man for Senator, before the Senator-elect for a fractional term of only two years has yet taken his seat, might set a student in the to the to

COMMERCIAL.

The "Pointh" was generally observed as close holiday in commercial circles, and there were no changes of note in quotations. Preight room was taken the previous day for about 250, 000 be occur, and that market was firmer Taesday, August closing at 48%c, with July nominal at 47%c. GRAIN IN STORE.

June 23, 1877. 2, 470 4, 252 1, 248 1, 042 397, 723 35, 135 20, 484 20, 484 18, 038 96, 482 WhestNo. 2red.....
No. 3 winter.
Rejected winter.
No. 1 spring...
No. 2 spring...
No. 3 spring.
No. 3 spring.
No. 3 spring...
No. 1 N. W. spring.
No. 1 N. W. spring.
No. 1 N. W. spring...
No. 1 N. W. spring... 1877.
2,479
4,232
1,248
741
817,130
33,344
21,274
8773
16,858
119,614 577, 256 517,308 Total... 2,636 573,369 105,635 10,978 140,114 7,186 1,071 17,890 49,974 1,418,134 227,048 8,395 770,778 47,542 18,254 114,103 60,554 1,669,703 219,523 8,011 901,021 32,148 10,490 74,455 2,644,198 2,970,905 858, 879 189, 825 35, 543 4, 645 49, 882 203, 282 75, 100 1, 264 58, 401 338,027 279,895 Total .. 262, 268 8,358 183,980 3,508 770 8,358 88,159 4,807 770 102,004 146, 616 Total .. Barley-No. 2. New No. 2. No. 3. New No. 3. Rejected. 6,500 41,220 41,459 3,693 15,113 3,099 9,514 45,279 15,385 8,693 43,047 3,099 94,115 22, 365 11,835 388

ba barley, and 38,913 bu ryc.

The above-noted quantities of Northwestern wheat include 16,006 bu No. 1 Minnesota and 52,-

954 bn No. 2 do. The following table exhibits the stock of grain

Board of Trade:

June 30, June 23,
1977. 1877.
1.218 738
68, 360 54, 638
95, 567 94, 908
22, 0.70, 25, 514
3, 126 3, 789 "REGULAR" PROVISIONS.

cut during the extreme heat of summe pared for the market. The product of the other four or five months would probably be smaller in volume than now if such a change were made, and be easily disposed of to go direct to the consumer.

THE BULES AGAINST CORNERS IN PRODUCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

In a late article in your paper you seemed to favor the present Board of Trade rule against corners. They have been more or less popular, but a year and half's experience with them has de-

corners. They have been more or less popular, but a year and half's experience with them has developed an evil much greater than the one they attempted to remedy. The speculative trade is of vast importance, and adds materially to the average price of grain. It is desirable to have a fair proportion of short sellers, but they should not be given the preference over those operating for higher prices. Chicago has become the greatest grain market in the world, and our fluctuations have greater influence on prices elsewhere than any other market. This being a grain and provision producing country, business of every kind, the value of property, and the prosperity of the country generally, are directly interested in good crops and high prices; and the Chicago Board of Trade, being the fountain-head of the grain and provision trade, should do all that is possible to advance the latter. Under the anti-corner

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

n Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

The proposal to make summer provisions "reg-ular" for delivery on contracts, provided they are cut and packed according to rule, is objected to by some parties in the trade as too sweeping a change. They admit that it is advisable to extend the time during which regular provisions may be prepared, but not to include the entire year. There is no doubt that present processes are adequate to the curing of product outside of the four "winter" seonths, viz., November, December, January, and February, but it is open to doubt that should be deliverable on contracts, which involve the idea of storing for future use, and not neces sarily that of speedy consumption. It is possible that an extension of the time from Sept. I to April 1, making the regular season seven months in-stead of four, would be found to meet the views of all parties in the trade, and prove to be better than would be extension through the whole year. The season might even be made to include April, giving eight months, or two-thirds of the year, as the time during which regular provisions may be prepared for the market. The product of the other four

rule the opposite is the case. We have become the most bearish market in the United States, and the leader in every decline, with our prices rela-tively the lowest. It is a singular fact that the largest part of the speculators always operate only on one side; they are constitutionally either bears are far the most numerous. This should be taken mto consideration in judging of this matter, as yotes were less influenced by the good of the trade, and more by personal interest and inclination, than generally supposed. It passing these rules against corners we threw away a valuable local advantage, and one that was and is indispensible to offset the discrimination which competition forces the railroads to make against Chicago. I do not mean the temporary higher prices caused by an occasional before us and which experience has proved to be a necessary restraint upon the too numerous and two powerful short sellers. Those operating for higher prices, though always the smallest in number, have the greatest load to carry, as they have to hold most of the eash grain and belong to the shorts also; and experience under the rule is making such men more and more fearful and less disposed to act. No matter how little grain there may be here, the bears can mow safely sell as many million bushels as they can raise margins for, and set it to fine rule. The question of supply and demand is partially annulled by it; the supply is always large, and only limited by the views of those whose natural fendencies are in conflict with the best interest of the country. Holders of property that is more or less scarce which that circumstance gives. The reason given for passing these rules was that the market was otherwise too much under the control of expitation, and the control of the case of purely local depression, but discriminates only against higher prices. With such small stocks of corn as we had for a year after the passage of the rule our market could have done much in advancing its price, but under the rule it was flat and lifeless. The late decline of 35c in wheat was done under the leadership of this market. An other was done under the late of the parts and of the rule of the passage of the rule our market could have done and practice now as before; the rule does not interfer in case of purely local depression, but discrimi

LIVE STOCK

84 2565. U. Hogs-Receipts to-day 3, 745 head: total for two days 6, 800; Yorkera \$4.8064.60; Philadelphia, \$4.8565.00. SHREP-liceelpts to-day, 200 head; total for two days 10,000; selling \$4.1565-25.

BUFFALO, July 4.—CATTLE-Beceipts 170; for the week 7, 156; sales 20 cars; prices generally unchanged; 25 cars unoid.

week 7, 156; sales 20 cars; prices generally unchanged; 5 cars unsold.

SHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts, 2, 200; total for the week, 8,000; good demand; prices a shade in advance; sales of fair to good clipned, \$4,5065, 10, averaging 8169 85; Canada lamba, \$6,50, averaging 65; 6 cars common to fair unsold.

Hous-Eleccipts, 2,000; total for the week, 8,650; market dull and light sales; Yorkers good to best, \$4,00×5,00; a few choice heavy, \$5,0665, 10; 4 cars heavy unsold.

heavy unsold.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md., July 4.—CATTLE—Fairly active; prices 1/6 %c lower; very best, dewice; first quality. 5 % 5 %c; receipts, 1,470; asies, 1,800.

House-Moderately active; prices a shade easier; illustrately bacon, 6 %c7c; best, 7%c 7%c; receipts, 5,476.

BREEF—Duil; steady; range 46-5c; receipts, 3,573.

FOREIGN QUOTATIONS. Lexbon, July 4.—Consols, 94%, money and as United States bonds, 1967, 106%. Illinois Central, 52. Paris, July 4.—Rentes, 1077, 35c.

ny, £157,000. day, \$157,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—COTTON—Railer; not quotably lower; sales of to-day 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,100 American.

Callis—62s for best American.

LONDON, July 4.—REPINED PERSOLEUM—104d.

LINSED OIL—275 6.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O. July 4. -PETROLEUM-Market steady standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c.

> MARINE. REAPING THEM IN.

The Winslows by foreclosure have again gotten possession of schrs Woodruff, Selkirk, and Ringfisher,
with the exception of one-eighth interest in the lastnamed vessel, owned by her master, Capt. Jones. The
schr Parsons has also fallen into the hands of her
original owner, Mr. Hosea Rogers, of Roohester. It is
rather unfortunate that Messrs, Vosburg & Baker
should be obliged to part with the Woodruff and Parsons, after paying \$33,000 on the former and \$10,000 on
the latter. The speculation was doubtless a good one
at the time, but proved disastrous to the well-known
firm in the end. -Buffulo Courier.

The manner in which the Messrs, Winslow are firm in the end.—Buffuo Courter.

The manner in which the Messrs. Winslow are gathering in craft would indicate that they are soon to have a monopoly of vessels, and that may account for their reluctancy in entering into the

DOMINION CANAL TOLLS. after the 1st day of July next (inst.), the tolls and dues required to be paid by the owners or masters of steam vessels navigating the several canals of the Dominion be amended as follows:

Each way, per ton, The owners and masters of sailing vessels won

AN AMENDMENT.

AN AMENDMENT.

At a meeting of vessel-owners held Saturday at Bay City, an amendment to the proposed agreement for laying up vessels was adopted to the effect that each vessel shall be laid up under the supervision of its owner or agent, instead of a committee. The amendment will be immediately submitted to those to whom the original agreement was sent, and the subject will be further considered at a meeting to be held Saturday next.

THE FOURTH ON THE DOCKS. Probably the dullest part of Chicago yesterday was that around the lumber market. All the chandleries, lumber offices, and other piaces of business were closed, with the exception of the tag offices. The excursion steamers served to enliven the river and docks where they landed.

THE CANAL BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 4.—Cleared—Seneca, Heary, 93, 002 ft lumber: Hercules, Henry, 89, 254 ft lumber. 2,250 lath; Rescue, Ottawa, 35,721 ft

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Quite a large fleet of vessels arrived yesterday.... The harbor looked gay yesterday, bunting flying from a forest of masts.... Commodore Cox was "everlastingly" putting the Ben Drake through yesterday.... If July 4 would condore Cox was "everlastingly" putting the Ben Drake through yesterday.... If July 4 would continue for a few days the owners of the excursion steamers would be extremely happy... The demand for canal schooners is unusually good, and there are but few offered.

OTHER PORTS.—The schr San Diego cleared from Buffalo light for Detroit, to wait for better rates.... A cargo of deals was shipped from Buffalo in bond on the canal-boat Oregon, to New York Monday.... The schr City of Green Bay sailed from Quebec for the coast of Scotland on the Both ult.... The water in Oconto Eiver is at a good stage, and the prospects for a good log drive look better... One of the largest loads of iron ore was that by the schr Scotla, 1,485 tons from Escanaba, which arrived Saturday.... The "grasshopper" transfer elevator came pear killing four men at Buffalo, Monday... The schr George W. Davis, of Toledo, lost enough of her canvas on the last trip to Buffalo to use up all the freight money.... The Illinois plan of "pushing" barges on the canals works well on the Eric Canal.... Two canal tugs at Buffalo had a pulling match Saturday, but one had on more steam than agreed upon.... Buffalo papers report the sale of the tug Tim Doyle by Messra. Anderson & Harnette to James W. Harrington, of Chatham, Ont., for \$2,100 in gold. She is to be used in the Lachine Canal, where Mr. H. has a contract. The Doyle left for Fort Colborne Saturday morning.... The start Commoder and the schr Miami paid their respects to one another on the St. Clair Flats last week, the result of which was a badly demoralized bulwark.... The lake trade this season thus far, at Toledo, will compare very favorably with that of other years.... The Northern Transportation Company's propellers carry passengers from Ogdensburg to Duluth, and return, for \$30. The distance for the round trip is 3,000 miles, making the fare one cent per mile, including board and loding.

FRUIT PROTECTION.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, July 4.—Mr. H. T. Wills, in his communication published in your paper of the 1st inst., calls the attention of the transportation companies and others to the importance of providing a means of protecting fruit and other similar perishable articles from the effects of low temperatures during their transportation in winter. Mr. Wills seems not to be aware of the fact that the car which will successfully resist influence of high temperatures in summer will likewise resist the influence of low temperature in winter. A car can be so constructed that it will resist the frest of the coldest weather for fifteen, twenty, or even forty days, and that without the use of any heating apparatus whatever during the time. A car body properly constructed and insulated with reference to preventing the interchange of temperature between the inside and the outside of the same, will transport the most delicate fruits during the coldest weather in winter without danger from frost. The insulation could be made so perfect as to prevent any probability of freezing within the car-chamber, no matter how intense the cold on the outside.

BADWAY'S BEMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dean Sur. Hawber for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at least but native experiencing their efficacy with full contents.

It is no learn pleasure than a drift to thankfully at least their contents of the second property of the second property. The property of the second property of

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

The Only Pain Remedy

PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Narvous, Norraigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels,

Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palvitation of the Boart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to skuy drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stonach, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysenberry, Golfs, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in Fater will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remediel agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Silicous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by ica DWAY'S PILLES) so quick as BADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Pitty cents per battle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Completion security

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

creasing.

Not only does the Sarsararillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous, Constitutional, and skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Dropay. Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Bright's Disease. Albumburia, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, closdy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the Johns.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dz. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tamor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I tack six heyties of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Rieller; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and i feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, . . \$1 Per Bottle.

ANN ARBON, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Ranway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Recoivent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our bledical College prosounces described by the second of the second

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. Rapway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly insproved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Bropay is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this simmer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohlo, one from Canada, three froit askapen, and quite a number from this place. Your with respect.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cure effected by ft. Your respectfully. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with bweet gumpurge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Eadway's Pilis, for the cure of all elegoriers of the Stongard, and the stongard of the Stongard, the stongard of the Stongard, Headache, Richey, Bladder, Nervous distinction, Dyspersia, Billourness, Contiveness, Indigention, Dyspersia, Billourness, Contiveness, Indigention, Dyspersia, Billourness, and ill groups and the internal viscers. Warranced to effective exists, nor delaterious drugs.

For Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Bissod in the head, Actility of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthurn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and Enterings in the rist of the Stomach, Swimmings of the head, Hurrier and Difficult Resulting. Fluttering at the Heart, Choirian and Dull pain in the Head, Defection, Fullness of Vision, both or when in a lying nostare, Disputed of the Stongard, Stongard, Stongard, Pilis will free the Side. Chest, and Limbs, and Suden Plushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pilis will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 centurer to the system from all the above-named disorders.

1 1

THE e banks of Rock appy and patrioti

The weather, althou have been desired.

an old-fashioned be House Park. The pioneer, was Presidination was read Speeches were made. The business house orated, as also severesidence of Phociofect parterre of ora

MENDOTA, Ill., ushered in here we guns and fire-crack the state of the we made to celebrate be and many of our trains to Chicago day was duly obe farmers around the picnic at Troy Groheld one for the me

LaSalle, Ill., Je
the natal day of the
ducted in this city
Hon. Edmond Lyne
orator of the day,
read the Declaration
ward Wall, of Ottas
city, made appropri
ters indicated 100 de
day passed without a
grand balls will be h ELGIN, July 4.—It night by the ringing of cannon, and the daylight. Throughe was held at Pratt's

was need at Fratty city, where speedies ticipated in, and an patched in a satisfac also horse-races and fair grounds at Eig was a grand display HARVARD, Ill., di was celebrated here i was celebrated here i was celebrated here i was celebrated here i by the Hon J. D. Mn nelly, both from Wo from Mayor Crumb i display by the festive

Trusdale, of Amboy, here to-day. The s faction, and was an e good will among all President Hayes an manifested their app Jorier, iii., July celebration of the Forcelebration of any kit the Penitentiary, a p for the benefit of St. and the ubiquitous tible fire-cracker.

Maroa, Ill., July with parade, speed speakers were the Re B. Campbell, the Hundley, Esq. Capthe day. he day. Quincy, Ill., July relebrated in this cit tion. The principal row between some got killed.

GENERA LAKE, ing a copious showe crowd was in attend enjoyably without a at sunrise, at noon, A. Hoskins, of the l spiring music was the Eigin Cornet B class course of fifte Fairbanks) carried

rairoanks) carried e
minutes 59 seconds:
in 2 hours 15 minu
in 2 hours 15 minu
in 2 hours 18 minu
wing and Dauntles
In the second-ci
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in 1 hour 13 minute
1 hour 25 minute
1 hour 25 minutes
(Sperry Bros.) ma
minutes, but was ru
too long. The sch
was not entered, bu
mile course in 2 hou
The single scull
Finte (Kate Walker
Shooting Star (H.
seconds.
The double scull
(Walker and Moors
Sherman (Cullerids
In the base-bail
Geneva Lake detes
to 12, for a \$10 pur
The swimming r
The Walting H
were filled with gu
stense of festivities
ber of people. A
Ford's Opera-Hous
Tre fireworks on
decks of the steam
idences of Gen. D
were magnificent minutes 59 seco

were magnificent. MADISON, Wis., been one of the mathematical city. Tides on the sever with a firemen's pian oration was a Braley. The Turn tol, at which Ma Declaration of Ind Jones delivered an between three cr. Clpb, the Lady Ferwin the first prize and Lady Farchil been a beautiful private excursional Monona and private as a whole, the day more thoroughly emore thoroughly emor

sight in the evening

WATERTOWN, WATERTOWN, W. Versary of our natiterved in this city it tentatious manner. Appeared on the strappirit of the occasion. At the forme but in the absence of there was but littly very poor sport. A ber of our German bessed some excelle the Watertown Turand a theatrical per an amateur club of day.

KENOSHA, Wis, ushered in with the season, and the usa of cannon. The a creises for the day previously-arrange bers of the Temple force, also the Cal comic notables, the park, reading of the chee, and lastly the chee, and lastly the chee and lastly the chee and lastly the last of the celebration, and the independence passes

Briotz, Wis., Jupassed here in a ver
many people are it
of holiday amuser
without any distrasome parade, pleur
of the Rev. John I
ration by Booth M.
by Mayor Johnson
and a grand free v
in the open ar thi

D AGUE.

WAY'S

aparillian Resolvent excel ali-cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, iscases, but it is the only pordder Complaints,

ve Years' Growth way's Resolvent

had Ovarian Tumor in the ill the doctors said "there was everything that was recomped me. I saw your Resolvents it; but had no faith in it. bowelve years. I took six bottless box of Radway's Pilla, and two iter; and chope is not a sign of and I feel better, smarter, and twelve years. The worst tumer he bowels, over the groun. I the benefit of others. You cala.

HANNAR, P. KNAPP. . \$1 Per Bottle. ANT LETTER.

pril 50, 1875.—Dr. Radwat— taking your Resolvent, Regu-ng the Ready Relief about one or on the abdomen, which the of our Medical College proon a tree. My weight was 275 need with your remedies, and and ten pounds, but they are nive ien twenty-four bottles of Ed-and twenty-four bottles of pit-in 6. Grenvill. Please send me MRS. C. KRAPE

from Mrs. C. Krapf.

it: I take the liberty to address a greatly improved by the use of e of the tumors are entirely scarly so. Dropsy is gone, health weight decreasing very fast. I calls this summer to inquire of a medicine has done for me, one anada, three from Jackson, and his place. Tours with respect, od with Mills of the lam of the control of the respect of the Resolvent by the top proposed of the Resolvent by the top proposed of the Resolvent by the respect of some wonderful cures respectfully. EBERBACH & CO.

ADWAY'S TING PILLS!

degantly coafed with tweet guin.

A cleanse, and strengthen. Eadire of all disorders of the Stone
Ridney, Bladder, Nervous desuperior of the Stone
Ridney, Bladder, Nervous desuperior of the Stone
Ridney Bladder, Ridney Bladder,
Ridney Bladder, Ridney
Ridney Bladder, Ridney
Ridney Bladder, Ridney
Rid

SE AND TRUE. mp to RADWAY & CO., No. 82

THE FOURTH. (Continued from the Third Page.)

the banks of Rock River, and all seemed to be

the banks of Rock River, and all seemed to be happy and patriotic.

Special Depotes to The Tydens.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 4.—The day was observed here in fine style for the first time in nine years. The weather, although warm, was all that could have been desired. The feature of the day was an old-fashioned basket-picnic in the Court-House Park. The Hon. Caleb Garrett, an old pioneer, was President of the day, and the Declaration was read by Miss Carrie Perkins. Speeches were made by several local orators. The business houses were appropriately decorated, as also several residences, notably the residence of Phocion Howard, which was a perfect parterre of ornamentation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA.

MENDOTA.

MENDOTA.

MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 4.—The Fourth was nshered in here with the usual salutes from guns and fire-crackers, but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, no arrangements were made to celebrate by procession or street parade, and many of our citizens went by excursion trains to Chicago and other points where the day was duly observed. The Grangers and farmers around this section held a mammoth picnic at Troy Grove, where the Baptists also held one-for the members of the Sunday-school.

LASALLE, Ill., July 4.—The celebration of the natal day of the United States has been conducted in this city with unusual spirit. The Hon. Edmond Lynch, of Lincoln, Ill., was the orator of the day. James W. Duncan, Mayor, read the Declaration of Independence, and Edward Wall, of Ottawa, and S. H. Davis, of this city, made approbriate speeches. Thermometers indicated 100 degrees in the shade. The day passed without any serious accident. Two grand balls will be held this evening.

ELGIN. July 4.—The day was hailed at mid-

day passed without any serious accident. Two grand balls will be held this evening.

ELGIN.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

ELGIN.

LIGIN.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, July 4.—The day was hailed at midnight by the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon, and the firing was continued until daylight. Throughout the day a grand picnic was held at Pratt's Trout Park, north of the city, where speeches were had, many games participated in, and an abundance of eatables dispatched in a satisfactory manner. There were also horse-races and a game of base-ball on the fair grounds at Eigin. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

HARVARD, Ill., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here in a very appropriate manner by about 2,500 people. They were addressed by the Hon J. D. Murphy and the Hon. N. Donnelly, both from Woodstock. A special order from Mayor Crumb prevented all pyrotechnic disblay by the festive youth.

MT. MORRIS.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

MT. MORRIS, Ill., July 4.—The Hon. B. H. Trusdale, of Amboy, addressed a large crowd here to-day. The speech gave universal satisfaction, and was an eloquent plea for peace and good will among all the States. He eulogized President Hayes and his policy. The people manifested their appreciation in long applause.

Becial Dispate to The Tribuna.

JOLIET. II. July 4.—There was no general celebration of the Fourth here, and, in fact, no celebration of any kind, except the exercises at the Penirentiary, a picnic at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, and the ubiquitous small boy with his irrepressible fire-cracker.

MAROA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MAROA, Ill., July 4.—A rousing celebration, with parade, speeches, fireworks, etc. The speakers were the Rev. A. H. Bates, the Hon. T. B. Campbell, the Hon. J. A. Brown, and T. Hundley, Esq. Capt. Persinger was Marshal of the day.

the day.

A "PRINCIPAL INCIDENT" AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., July 4.—The Fourth was not relebrated in this city by any public demonstration. The principal incident of interest was a row between some negroes, in which two men

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSINE CENEVALARE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 4.—Nowithstanding a copious shower at an early hour, a large crowd was in attendance, and the day passed enjoyably without accidents. Asalute was fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. The Rev. A. A. Hoskins, of the Methodist Church, delivered a stirring address in Ford's Opera-flouse. Inspiring music was furnished during the day by the Eigin Cornet Band. The yacht regatta was successfully sailed, with a spanking breeze and an extire absence of accidents. In the first-class course of fifteen miles, the Mischief (J. N. Fairbanks) carried off the prize in 2 hours 13 minutes 59 seconds; Agamemnon (W. Napper) minutes 59 seconds; Agamemnon (W. Napper) in 2 hours 15 minutes; Nettle (G. L. Dunlap) in 2 hours 18 minutes 17 seconds. The Fleetin 3 hours is minutes it seconds. The flect-wing and Dauntless were withdrawn.

In the second-class course, seven and a half miles, the Fearless (C. Walters) won the prize in 1 hour 13 minutes; Jennie W. French second, 1 hour 25 minutes 45 seconds. The Natad (Sperry Bros.) made the race in 1 hour 23 minutes, but was ruled out on account of being too long. The schooner Lotus (A. C. Ducat) was not entered, but assied the seven-and-a-half mile course in 2 hours 30 minutes.

was not entered, but safled the seven-and-a-half mile course in 2 hours 20 minutes. The single scull race, one mile, was won by Piute (Kate Walker) in 10 minute 30 seconds; Shooting Star (H. Moore) in 10 minutes 35-seconds.

The double scull race was one by Piute-(Walker and Moore) in 8 minutes 25 seconds; Sherman (Culleridge Brothers) 9 minutes. In the base-ball game the Crawfords of Geneva Lake deteated the Richmond Club, 35 to 12, for a \$10 purse.

The swimming race was won by Will Alben. The wheelbarrow race was won by W. Mack, blindfolded.

The Whiting House and the other hotels.

blindfolded.

The Whiting House and the other bottels were filled with guests. Kayes' Park was the scene of festivities enjoyed by a large number of people. A public ball took place at Ford's Opera-House in the evening.

The fireworks on the baaks of the lake, on the decks of the steamboats, presented a beautiful sight in the evening. The display from the residences of Gen. Dunlap and N. K. Fairbanks were magnificent. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago contributed a large quantity of fireworks for the occasion.

Special Dispatch to The Pribusa

Maddison, Wis., July 4.—The Fourth has been one of the most quiet ones ever had inthe Capital City, most of our people taking rides on the several steamers on the lakes, with a firemen's picnic at the University, where an oration was delivered by Judge A. B. Braley. The Turners held a picnic in the Capital, at which Maj. C. G. Mayers read the Declaration of Independence, and Col. Burr W. Jones delivered an able address. At the races between three crews of the Madison Boat Club, the Lady Tenny, a new four-oared shell, won the first prize, the Kegonsa the second, and Lady Fairchilds the third. The day has been a beautiful one. A large number of private excursions across Lakes Mendota and Monons and private parties were had. Taken as a whole, the day has never been as quiet or more thoroughly enjoyed.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 4.—The 101st anniversary of our national independence was observed in this city to-day in a somewhat unoserved in the capital control of the capital city of the control of the control of the capital city of the capital city

Waterrown, Wis., July 4.—The 101st anniversary of our national independence was observed in this city to-day in a somewhat unostentatious manner. A large number of people appeared on the streets ready to enter into the apprils of the occasion. The Driving Park and Turner Park were the chief centres of attraction. At the former trotting races took place, but in the absence of any very fast horse-flesh there was but little interest manifested, and very poor sport. At Turner Park a large number of our German citizens picuicked and witnessed some excellent gymnastic exercises from the Watertown Turners. A ball in Turner Hall and a theatrical performance at Music Hall by arramataur club closed the festivities of the day.

AT AMBIENT CLUB Closed the festivities of the day.

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BELOIT.

Special Dipatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 4.—The Fourth has been passed here in a very sensible manner. A great many people are in town, and a general variety of holiday amusements have been indulged in without any disturbance or excess. A handsome parade, plenty of music, an able address of the Rev. John McLean, reading of the Declaration by Booth M. Malone, Esq., pithy remarks by Mayor Johnson, a variety of athlettle sports, and a grand free vocal and instrumental concert in the open air this evening under charge of

REEDSBURG, Wis., July 4.—The old settlers of Sauk County held their annual meeting here to-day and celebrated in grand old style. The oration, by Robert Collyer, of Chicago, was listened to by large crowds of people from all parts of the County. A spirited trotting race this afternoon was won by Lady Cuttler, owned by F. J. Mackey, of Reedsburg.

INDIANA. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 4.—Over 25,000

people were in the city to-day, and a monster celebration was had. All the different kinds of business in the city were represented in the procession, which was over a mile and and a half in length. The new mititary company, the Light Guards, made its first appearance, marching at the head of the line. The whole was in charge of F. C. Crawford, Chief Marshal of the Day. At the grounds addresses were made by the Hon. D. W. Voorhees and the Rev. C. R. Henderson. H. M. Rogers sang "One Hundred Years Ago," and "The Bace of Liberty." Col. W. E. McLean, after brief introductory remarks, read the Declaration. The Rev. A. Sterrett prefaced with prayer and epilogued with benediction. The Hon. A. B. Carlton acted as President. At 7 o'clock this evening Mrs. Lizzie Light, aeronaut, made a splendid ascension. She has not yet been heard from. The fireworks were witnessed by a great crowd.

LAFAYETTE. Special Dispute to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in this city was irregular but persistent and noisy, with a salute at midnight, and continual firing of small-arms till daylight. No procession was had except that the orphaps from the Asylum, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon, and the Logansport Blues, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon, and the Logansport Blues, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon, and the Logansport Blues, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon, and the Logansport Blues, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon, and the Logansport Blues, under escort of the St. Joseph Society, paraded during the forenoon of their way to the fair ground, where the organized celebration took place, consisting of a reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col. R. P. Dehart, and an oration by the Hon. Thomas R. Wood. During the afternoon Floral Hall was occupied with a large party engaged in dancing. The weather was extremely hot, but people were in the city to-day, and a monster celebration was had. All the different kinds of

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 4.—No celebration was had in Fort Wayne to-day.

At Maysville about 8,000 persons were present.

There were also large demonstrations at New Haven and other points adjacent.

IOWA.

A HALF-DOZEN RAW.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., July 4.—The impromptu
celebration at McGregor was not large. John T. Stoneman orated to rather a slim audience. Everybody was away from home. The Monona Stoneman orated to rather a sum audence. Everybody was away from home. The Monona celebration was a large affair. The Hon. A. C. McNeil was orator of the day. Eikader celebrated by laying the corner-stone of the new Court-House. The Hon. Fred O'Donnel did the shouting. West Union listened to an eloquent oration from the Hon. L. E. Fallows, of Lansing, Ia. The Claybon celeration was large. Frank Schultze, of Garnarillo, orated at Prairie du Chien. The attendance was large. REOSAUQUA.

Special Dispatch to The Twibuss.

KEOSAUQUA, Ia., July 4.—The celebration at this place to-day was largely attended. The address by William E. Mason, of Chicago, formerly a resident of this county, receives the highest praise. It was exhausting in patriotic words, grand in general conception, and in delivery attractive in the highest degree.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 4.—Burlington patriots took their Fourth of July in dressing-gown and slippers, with ice-cold lemonade and a palm-leaf fan. No public demonstration of any kind was held.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 4.— Fourth passed very quietly, being signalized by the usual procession, literary exercises, annual regatta, Master Mariners' Association, rowing race, picnics of various benevolent and other associations, tournament at Bay District Park, and during the evening a number of festivals and other en-tertainments. Weather was pleasant.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., July 4.—The Fourth was quietly observed here. There was a parade of the Light, National, and Scottish Guards in the forencon, and picnics and excursions up and down the rivers in the afternoon, which were well patronized, the weather being all that could be desired. No fires or accidents occurred.

AT THE EAST.

Special Disputch to The Tribuma.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Tammany and company celebrated as usual to-day, and had the benetit of the profound Sunset Cox in a "long talk," of the profound sunset cox in a "long talk," and of less genial characters in shorter talks. The Declaration of Independence was read and applanded at many points that were novel to the andience. Mr. Cox harmlessly amused himself applauded at many points that were novel to the sudience. Mr. Cox harmlessly amused himself by referring to President Hayes as the "acting President," and denounced his elevation to the Chief Magistracy in his accustomed bitter and silly partiesn style. Having done his duty in that line, he devoted himself to the consideration of State politics and legislative action, and closed with a florid but heavy peroration, which meant nothing in general and less in particular. After this letters from absentees were read, among them one from Charles Francis Adams, who simply said what he has found occasion to say frequently of late. He was sorry to be deprived of the privilege of minging with the Tammany statesman, but found consolation in urging upon Sachem Schel and his comrades the necessity of preventing any future election by means of frand, and thus "save us all from the possibility off anarchy and strife." The Fourth, he thought, was a good day to "give out the word." Mr. Tilden, in a brief letter, assured the Society of his sympathy for its patriotic aims and his best wishes for everybody's welfare.

A flery letter was read from Senator Eston, of Connecticut, who vented his wrath on the Electoral Commission, and venemently asserted that there would never be another one. Various other letters were read and speeches made, until everybody was tired of both. Then all hands repaired to the besoment of the building, where, in two rooms, one for the rabble with tickets and the other for the members and special guests, bountiful lunches had been spread, with unlimited liquids to wash them down.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 4.—To-day was quietly observed here and in Brooklyn as a general holiday. All business was suspended, and flars were displayed from public buildings and many private buildings.

Dispatches from various quarters state that the day was observed in an unusually quiet manner, notable for its absence of fireworks and fire.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 4.—The day was very quiet at the Centennial grounds. In the morning the T. A. B. fountsin was formerly dedicated and presented to the city authorities in the presence of a large multitude, including the various Catholic societies of the city. Addresses were made by Gov. Hartrant and Gov. Carroll, of Maryland. The permanent Exhibition Building was gaily decorated and thronged throughout the day, fully 100,000 people being in the building.

building.

In the afternoon Col. John W. Forney delivered an oration in the Exhibition Building mostly devoted to the progress of the country, but towards the close he made the following allusion to the President's desire for tranquillity between the States:

But we seem to have approached solid ground within the last six months. Two of the greatest European nations have exploded into a war which threatens to extend far and wide in the Old World,

but here all is peace or assurawise administration of the General Government bravely presses for the restoration of tranquillity between the recently divided States. The profess of friendship to the South are questioned by some honest men. Perhaps they may be rejected by mere partisans, but I will not believe it. The people of the South will be blind indeed and callous if they should turn away from a purpose so honest and sincere. In that event they would in the end be losers, while the man most anxious to bring them back to the old altars would be honored forevermore. Economy, reform, and retreachment consecrate and crown this noble purpose.

AT THE SOUTH.

87. LOUIS.
87. LOUIS. July 4.—The Fourth was more gen erally and patriotically observed to-day than for several years. Business was almost entirely suspended, and nearly the whole population suspended, and nearly the whole population gave themselves up to enjoyment. The public feature or the occasion was a very long, and in some respects very fine, procession, embracing military and civic organizations, and a large display of trades and industries, which marched through the principal streets and attracted immense throngs of spectators. There was a very attractive display of bunting, flags, banners, and patriotic devices in all quarters of the city, and the usual amount of enthysison was manand the usual amount of enthusiasm was mani-

fested.

To-night the streets have been ablaze with bonfires and filuminations, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions, both public and private, have been exhibitions, both public and private, have been very numerous and fine. There have also been scores of picnic parties attended by thousands of people, all of whom seem to have enjoyed themselves to an unusual degree. The weather was clear, and, although exceedingly hot, it did not deter either old or young from making the day one of genuine festivity and pleasure. The National Gaard celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary to-day by a parade about one hundred strong, attended by the Veteran and Cadet Corps. During the parade they stopped at Uhrig's Garden, on the western suburbs, where they entertained Gen. Sherman in an informal way, and had a very pleasant time, after which they escorted him to a residence on Grand avenue, he marching on foot at the bead of the column. The General left for Chicago to-night on his way to the Yellow-stone and headwaters of the Missouri River.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—Business was gener-

stone and headwaters of the Missouri River.

New Orleans, July 4.—Business was generally suspended. There was a liberal display of bunting, but no military celebration. The prominent city militia went to Donaldsonville, where a grand celebration occurred, at which Gov. Nicholls was present and reviewed the military.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE Jenn., July 4.—Beyond a general suspension of business, lively display of bunting, and national salutes at sunrise by the Memphis Light Astillery, there was no public observance of the Fourth.

CHARLESTON.

Servance of the Fourth.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration of the colored people was the largest in many years. Business was generally

ABROAD.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—The reception at the American Legation was a social event of a high order, and very enjoyable throughout. It lasted from 4 until 7 o'clock. Nearly all the Americans in London, estimated at over 1,000, called during that time. A large silk American flag hung over the entrance, and the interior was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. and beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont, and Gen. and Mrs. 'Grant received all guests. Among those who called were ex-Gov. Hendricks, Secretary Conkling, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Mr. Randolph Clay, Chancellor Runyan, Gen. Sickles, and Mr. Hoppin. The reception closed with singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Miss Abel, an American.

American.

PARES.

PARES, July 4.—The auniversary of American Independence was celebrated privately among American residents. A number of houses were decorated with flags. In the evening Dr. Evans gave a dinner to the American Legation and leading residents.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

LITTLE GIRLIE, You are daughter; I am father,
Big and burly;
You, most precions of my riches,
Lintle Girlie.
I could never live without you.
Though my arms were filled with treasures,
And the world replete with pleasures.
Heaven's radiance floats about you,
Little Girlie.

See the fair clouds form a wide sea, Pink and pearly;
Come and watch them close beside me, Little Girlie. Why are you so silent, baby?

Thinking of the mother, maybe-Of the mother dear who waits Just beyond those pearly gates, Little Girlie. Thus I mused unto my darling, Sweet and fair.
While the setting sun was pouring
On her hair—
On her ringlets, yellow-gold,

Brightening with their clustered grao Round about her dainty face, Little Girlie. In the Summer's fragrant ligh Of evening early,
Soon will gather starry night,
Little Girlle.
Then art gone, and I slone

There I linger till the shadow

Steal across the daisied mandows, Little Girlie. O the dazzling sky is shining Pink and pearly; Round thy grave pale flowers are twining Little Girlie. Thou and I will see it never, Never more on Earth together May we watch the day declining, Or the yellow sunset shining. I must learn to live without thee;

Heaven's radiance is about thee,
Angel Girlie.
Curcase, June, 1877. Darry Whith. WHAT HE CALLED INFORMATION.

When the World reporter entered the office of Special-Agent Sharretts, in the Post-Office, Mr. Sharretts' son bowed, smiled, and said: "What have you found startling to-day for your lucubrations (" The reporter answered that he had not discovered anything that could be written up and omebody made to feel unhappy.
"Well, I can tell you a remarkable story,"

said Mr. Sharretts.

The reporter said that he would be only too glad to hear a remarkable story.

Mr. Sharretts drew a chair for the reporter

lows: "Some time ago a gentleman who had ac-

"Some time ago a gentleman who had acquired an enormous estate by preparing vast numbers of animals of the porcine kind for human consumption resolved to remove to this section of the country in order that he might more esthetically enjoy his wealth. Acting upon this determination, he closed his commercial transactions, induced his Lares and Penates into the receptacles in his clothing provided by professors of the sartorial art for the disposition of miscellaneous articles"—

"Hold on, till I get all that down," said the reporter. Mr. Sharretts paused, and when it was "all down" continued:

—"bought his ticket for the East and turned his back upon Porkopolis. I will not describe his journey in detail. Suffice it to say that the merchant and his wife reached in safety the shore of the river that divides the island of Manhattan from the continent of New Jersey and took passage on one of these noble ferry-boats that ply between the two countries. As the merchant seated himself in one of the cabins he observed sitting diagonally opposite to him a dilapidated specimen of humanity in the shape of a box, whose actions were, to say the least, suspicious. This boy had drawn from under his coat a bundle of peculiar form, and which seemed to be endowed with the power of motion in a limited degree, for it occasionally gave a slight roil that could not be attributed to the roiling of a boat. There were certainly signs of animation about the bundle, and the merchant's cariosity having been excited he watched the boy and his bundle very

carefully and closely. After a few moments the boy arose, and, taking his bundle, passed out to the deck. The merchant and his wife noise-iteraly followed, and observed that the boy had taken up a position suspiciously close to the chains of the boat and had apparently concealed the package within his vestments. The merchant, who by this time had become convinced that the lad fostered intentions usually deemed inconsistent with a due observance of morality chant, who by this time had become convinced that the lad fostered intentions usually deemed inconsistent with a due observance of morality as prescribed by the Decalogue."—
"Hold on again," interrupted the reporter. When it was taken down, Mr. Sharretts continued:

When it was taken down, Mr. Sharretts continued:

—"motioned to his wife to return to her stiting-place in the cabin, while he noiselessly and cautionsly took up a position near the engine-house, where, unobserved, he himself could observe all that passed. No sooner was be concealed in the gloom than the boy withdrew the package from beneath his coat and poised it upon the rail. A faint, marticulate scream proceeded from the bundle. The boy glanced furtively around once or twice, took the package in both hands, elevated it above his head, and, before the merchant could stay his fell purpose, threw it from him into the dark and rapidly rushing waters. At that instant the boat stopped to allow one of the Erie Canal coal flotilla to pass in-safety. The merchant, peering into the Cimmerian gloom, saw that the bundle had drifted to the bow of the boat and was bobbing up and down upon the bosom of the river. He seized a boat-hook leaned over and succeeded in fishing up the bundle. By this time the boy had disappeared. The merchant took the package, which was still warm and showed slight convulsive movements, into the cabin, and, while his wife prepared to assist him, he opened it. "And now," said Mr. Sharretts, slapping his knee, "what do you suppose he found!"

"A cat," answered the reporter, unsympathetically.

"A cat," answered the reporter, unsympathetically.

"A dor."

"No."

"No."

"It wasn't a baby?"

"It wasn't a baby?"

thought you'd say all those. But the fact is, there wasn't anything in the bundle; nothing at all."

all."
"How was that?" asked the reporter.
"I don't know, "replied Mr. Sharretts. "That's
where the remarkable part of the story comes
in. I'm only the narrator, and I'm not supposed to know how it was."

THE ALPHABET. London Times, June 21.
On Monday, the Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper before the Victoria Institute, in the Theatre of the Society of Arts, on the "History of Alphabets." The attendance was large. The Rev. R. Thornton, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents, R. Thornton, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. Mr. Taylor said the fistory of the alphabet had been first ascertained within the last few years by the late Viscomte de Rouge Professor of the Egyptian language and literature in the College de France. He had traced our letters to the hieroglyphies, through the hieratic, or cursive form of writing them, especially as found in what had been called "the oldest book in the world," the famous Prisse Papyrus. The quite recent attempt of Prof. Deceke, of Strasburg, to deduce the alphabetical characters from the Assyrian cuneiform writing, had not shaken Mr. Taylor's faith in De Rouge's great discovery, that the alphabet is essentially Egyptian in its origin, and is the oldest existing monument of human civilization, being order than even the Pyramids. Those who brought it from Egypt and spread it over the world, Mr. Taylor thought, were the Hykshos, or Shepherd Kings, who, after conquering Egypt and holding it for 511 years, were afterwards driven thence by Amasis, the first Pharaoh of the great eighteenth dynasty. The Hykshos were a Semite race, so that to Semites the world was indebted for those two great blessings, the alphabet and the Bible. There were three stages in the invention of the alphabet: 1. Ideograms—pictures of things. 2. Phonograms—symbols of words and syllables. 3. The letters of the alphabet. The lecturer gave various fillustrations of ideograms and phonograms from the Gimese and Egyptian system of phonetics and determinatives. After giving a brief account of the syllable writing which was developed by the Japanese out of the Chinese, and by the Cypriotes out of the cuneiform, he went on to explain De Rouge's discovery of the mode in which the Semites had selected twenty-two letters out of the 400 Egyptian hieroglyphic, and thus formed that first alphabets of the world. This was illustrated by diagrams showing the transition from the hieroglyphic forms to the hieratic forms in the "Papyrus Prisse," which was older than Abraham, and explaini presided. Mr. Taylor said the history of the alphabet had been first ascertained within the

great missionary religions,—Buddhism, Christianity, and Mahometanism; showing how buddhism had spread the Asoka alphabet over India, Ceylon, Thibet, and Java; how the Nestorian schism had carried one form of the Syriac alphabet over the plains of Central Asia to the Wall of China; and how the rise of Islam had caused another local Syriac alphabet, that of Cufa, to be the parent of the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, and Madegassee forms of writing. He went on to explain the causes of alphabetic change: (1) Those due to the nature of writing materials—clay, stone, papyrus, parchiment, palm leaves; (2) Indolence in writing; (3) need of legibility. He showed in detail how certain letters had been modified in form by the influence of these causes. He then pointed out the reasons which had caused the order of the letters to be changed in different alphabets, and concluded by showing that in the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., we have still in daily use, in a most archaic form, the first ten letters of the primitive Semitic alphabet. Thus he showed how the figures 2, 5, 7, and 8 are nothing but the letters B, E, Z, and H. The lecture was illustrated by many carefully-executed diagrams, and was followed by an interesting discussion.

BOBERT DALE OWEN'S MARRIAGE. New York Tribune.
The story of Mr. Owen's marriage is a remarkable one. His wife's maiden name was Mary Jane Robinson. They were married in New York, April 13, 1832. No one performed any ceremony; simply a contract was drawn up by Mr. Owen, which Miss Robinson and he both signed in the presence of friends as wit-

any ceremony; simply a contract was unawn up by Mr. Owen, which Miss Robinson and he both signed in the presence of friends as witnesses. It said:

We contract a legal marriage, not because we deem the ceremony necessary to us, or nseful in a rational state of public opinion to society, but because if we became companions without a legal ceremony, we should either be compelled to a series of dissimulations which we both dislike, or be perpetually exposed to annoyances originating in a public opinion which is powerful, though unenlightened, and whose power, though we do not fear or respect it, we do not perceive the utility of unnecessarily braving. We desire a tranquil life in so far as it can be obtained without a sacrifice of principle.

The ceremony, too, involves not the necessity of making promises regarding that over which we have no control—the state of human affections in the distant future; nor of repeating froms which we deem offensive, inasmuch as they outrage the principles of human liberty and equality by conferring rights and imposing duties unequality on the sexes.

Of the unjust rights which, in virtue of this ceremony, an iniquitous law tactify gives me over the person and property of another, I cannot legally, but I can morally, divest myself. And I hereby distinctly and emphatically declare that I consider myself, and estrestly desire to be considered by others, as unterly divested, now and daring the rest of my life, of any such rights, the barbarons relics of a fendal and despotic system, soon destined, in the onward course of improvement, to be wholly swept away, and the existence of which is a tacit insult to the good sense and good feeling of the present comparatively civilized age.

This covenant was kept with religious fidelity until the last. Mrs. Owen died in August, 1871.

"All grief which convuises the features," says Ruskin, "is ignoble." Robert Dale Owen, who had deeply loved his wife for forty years, had the heart to conduct the funeral services at her grave. He said on that occ

AN UNPORTUNATE RESCUE.

Son Proncisco Mail.

A small man with a hatchet face, on one side

A small man with a tactoric lace, on one side
of which was a large swelling, called at the
police office yesterday and inquired:

"What can you do to a man that hits you and
raises a lump like that?"

"Have him up for battery if he struck with
his fist. If he pounded you with a club you

might make assault to murder out of it," re-plied be official in charge.
"Pretty bad face, ain't it?" said the small

might make assault to mander out of it," replied he official in charge.

"Pretty bad face, ain't it?" said the small man.

"Pretty good welt," assented the official.

"How did you get it?"

"Well," said the small man, "I went in to take a swim at North Beach a while ago, and the water was cold and a little rough, and somehow I felt I was going down, and hollered. A big fellow on shore yelled to me to keep afloat, and then threw off his clothes and swam out to me. You can just bet, Mister, I had a close squeak. When the big fellow got hold of me I was seeing stars and drinking sait water, and I just grabbed the man around the neck to save myself, and we went down together. I was out of wind and had to let go, and paddled up somehow. Now, would you believe it, Mister, the minute my head come above water that big brute hit me a fearful blow right here on the cheek-bone,—me, a dyin' man, as you might say. I never heered of such a dawn piece of cruetty. Did you?"

"Well," inquired the official, "what happened next?"

"Oh," said the small man, tenderly patting his swollen jaw with his handkerchief, "I dupno. The brute knocked me out o' my senses. When I come to I was layin' on the sand, and as my head feels sore I suppose I was pulled in by the hair. The crowd was shaking the big brute by the hand and holding out flasks to him, Just as soon as I got my strength back and my clothes on, I lit out for here to have that scoundrel arrested. He might settle though, mighth't he, if I was to hunt him through?"

Two minutes afterward the small man was rubbing his broadest part on Kearney street with a startled expression, and complaining to some eitizens that it was an outrage that a man should be brutally beaten at North Beach and then kicked out of the City-Hail when he went to complain about it. He would have justice though in and not suffer for it.

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S NERVE.

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S NERVE.

Correspondence New York Sum.

Summitville, N. Y., July 1.—Mrs. Jane Hollingsworth and her two small children started from Erlenville for this place on Friday in the stage connecting with the Midland Railroad trains. There was but one other passenger, a young man, who occupied a seat with James Low, the driver. Just this side of Ellenville is a long and steep declivity known as Budd's Hill. The stage had just started down this incline, and the tongue slipped through the ring in the neck yoke. This brought the whiffletrees on the heels of the horses, and they ran away. The driver threw down the lines and jumped from his seat. The passenger that was by his side quickly followed him. The horses, freed from all restraint, plunged furiously down the hill. Mrs. Hollingsworth and her children occupied the back seat in the coach. Although young, slight, and inexperienced in the handling of a horse, she determined to make an effort to save the lives of herself and children. The horses dashed down the steep hill, and on one side of the road was a bank. The coach was thrown from one side of the road to the other at every jump the horses made, and now and then hang on the very edge of the embankment. Mrs. Hollingsworth quieted the children with the assurance that she would stop the horses, and then clambered over three seats to that deserted by the driver and his companion. The lines had been drawn from the dashboard, where the driver had thrown them, and were out of reach. The courageous woman climbed down to the pole of the coach, walked between the horses to where she could reach the reins, and clambered back to the box. Just below where this occurred the road makes a sharp turn around a hill. She pulled the horses close to the base of this hill, but, in making the turn at a high rate of speed, the coach was careened, the wheels on the upper side were lifted from the ground, and it ran in that position until the straight road was reached again, when it righted. By the carrier of a speed, the coach was careened, the wheel Correspondence New York Sun.
SUMMITVILLE, N. Y., July 1.—Mrs. Jane the ground, and it ran in that position until the straight road was reached again, when it righted. By the exertion of all her strength, Mrs. Hollingsworth kept the horses almost against the hillside, and finally turned them off to the left, where the bank was not steep, and guided them into a fence. Then she swooned. The driver and the passenger who jumped with him were badly hurt.

FLORIDA'S BLACK SNAKES.

Porest and Stream.

One of your correspondents writes of the killing of the rattlesnake by the common black-snake, as witnessed by him. This I have not

killing of the rattlesnake by the common blacksnake, as witnessed by him. This I have not
myself seen, but in Florida, where the rattlesnakes are numerous and large, it is universally
believed that they are killed and eaten by the
large blacksnake, called the pinesnake or
gophersnake, from its habit of occupying the
hole of the gopher or land tortoise.

We are told that from the mouth of three
witnesses every word shall be established, and I
have that number to establish this fact. One of
them tells me that he has twice seen a gophersnake kill and swallow a large rattlesnake,
first, however, biting off the head, which was
rejected. Another time a rattlesnake was seen
to crawl through the fence into the yard, when
it was killed and hung up on a tree. Soon after
a gophersnake came through the fence, trailing
the other along the ground like a hound, followed the trail to the tree, and when it saw its
dead enemy hanging there it departed. He
tells me that he always encourages these black
snakes to live about the house, as they are excellent vermin killers, driving away rats and
rabbits, which do much mischief in house and
garden. They themselves are harmless, except
that sometimes they steal eggs and poultry,
and perhaps new and then a kitten may be
gobbled up. On one occasion a large black
snake (which grows to the length of eight or
nine feet) took a kitten, and finding it to his
taste came for another, when the two house
cats attacked and killed him after a severe batic. It is not only the rattlesnake which is
killed by the blacksnake, but it has the hatsit of
killing and eating all other serpents which it
can overtome, which it does by strangulation.

THE OLD STORY AT THE CIRCUS. The Augusts (Me.) Journal tells it again in this shape: "A young man from the country took his sweetheart to the circus in Hallowell took his sweetheart to the circus in Hallowell on Wednesday. After viewing with open mouth the wonders of the menagerie, and making many comments on the ferocity of the 'grave-yard robbers,' and the huge elephants the two proceeded to the main tent, and soon were oblivious to all save the wonderful feats performed by the nimble sons and daughters of the ring. Presently, a sleek-baired, smooth-voiced, innocent-looking young man, bearing a tray of lemonade, spproached them, and inquired of the young man if he would not accept a glass of cooling drink for himself and young lady each. Jonathan, supposing it was free immediately took three glasses, one for himself, one for his lady love, and a third for another lady friend who was seated near by. When the glasses were emptied he returned them and thanked the young man for his kindness, when to his horror he was informed that the price of three glasses of lemonade was 30 cents. He had come unprepared for any such drain upon his pocket for some time, he brought to light a small amount of nickels and handed them to the vendor of lemon-juice. saying: 'Here are 26 cents, which is all I have, and you will have to wait for the other four cents until your circus comes this way again.'"

DRUMMERS ALSO EXCLUDED. Our correspondent at Saratoga informs us that Judge Hilton's order is applicable not only to Jews but to all trades-people. And this order is being carried out. Formerly the Grand Union, was a popular caravansary. Drummers displayed their wares and extolled the firm textures of the fabrics in the shadow of the grand plazm and the front rooms of the cottages. The prices were as democratic as the patrons. It was a busy mark, and many of the bost rooms were given up to industrious people. All this is changed now, and silk-stocking exclusiveness is to hereafter mount the broad staircases and glide over the stately halls. That the new order of things will be a success is foreshadowed by the fact that there were nearly double the number of guests registered yesterday that were on the books at the same date last year. that Judge Hilton's order is applicable not only MURDER.

GALENA, Ill., July 4.—A terrible tragedy se-Galena, Ill., July 4.—A terrible tragedy eccurred at Guilford, seven miles from this city, this forenoon. The facts of the affair as gleaned from Sheriff Borner and the prisoner now in his charge are as follows: Michael Oehler, a prominent and wealthy German farmer residing in Guilford, was engaged on Saturday last in a minor legal controversy with one John Hub, a German carpenter, who had been in his employ for a short time. The matter came up before Justice Metzger, in this city, and was decided in Oehler's favor. The suit engendered hard feeling between the two men, and at 8 o'clock this morning the trouble culminated is the shooting of Oehler by Hub at the residence of the former's son. Oehler attacked Hub with a small stick, when the latter drew a Colt revolver and deliberately shot his antagonist dead in his tracks. The ball entered the mouth sod came out just back of the left ear. Hub was a soldier in the Prussian army, and is said to be a "bad-dispositioned" man. Oehler was popular with the Germans in this section, and there are some fears that his friends will save the county the expense of prosecuting the murderer. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS THEO.

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bepost, foot of Lake-ss., and foot of Twenty-secondTicket office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ri
dolph, Grand Pacinc Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 9:050 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7 PIPISBUBG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

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Indianapolis & Che. Nugai Ex. 2000 p. m. 7:20 a. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE From Ry. Depok "curum ut Cilnion and Carroll sta Deput. | Arrive.

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Milean—Corn late and a thin stand; looks fair on upland, but generally not promising. Spring wheat, very little sown, but looks well. Oats, a fair prospect. Menard—Corn quite late; a poor stand; excessive

rains have prevented working properly. Oats look very finely.

Mercer—Corn is backward from excessive wet weather, but in some parts of the county a large crop is expected. Spring wheat, condition only tolerable; some chinch bugs. Oats look first-rate. Monroe—Corn. owing to excessive rains, is very weedy and prospect not the best. Oats heading well and look fine.

Montgomery—Corn in poor condition owing to interains; much replanted. Oats, generally a fair crop.

interains; much replanted. Uses, generally a larrerop.

Morgan—Corn, not a good stand, wet weather has injured it materially. Oats very fine.

Moultrie—Corn, unpromising, small, and late, owing to wet weather. Spring wheatquite promising. Oats, prospect of a fair crop.

Ogle—Corn, an uneven stand, late, but now doing well. Oats look finely and promise heavy crop.

Peoris—Corn on sandy soil looks very finely, on prairie looks backward and poor; birds and squirrels take much of the seed. Spring wheat, looks fairly. Oats, heavy growth and promise good crop.

Perry—Corn late and unpromising; too much wet weather; ground very weedy. Oats not very prom-

weather; ground very weather and rate. Spring wheat fine, but light crop sown. Oats rather backward. Pike-Corn late, small, and a poor stand; insects numerous. Oats look very finely. Pope-Corn looks unusually well; in some parts of the county rather late. Oats generally promise well.

prospects very good. Oats better than last year, out few sown.
Union—Corn late, but growing finely; condition oot as good as the average. Wheat very heavy and one of the corn late, the condition of the corn late, but growing finely; condition of the corn late, but growing finely; condition of the corn late, the corn late of the corn late, the corn late, the corn late of the corn late, the corn late

ood.
Vermillion—Corn very backward; a poor stand; njured by rams and rate.
Wabash—Corn late and much injured by beavy

ins. Warren—Corn late and much of it replanted;

Warren—Corn late and much of it repainted, thousands of acres drowned out.
Washington—Corn is quite late; much replanted and zenerally a poor stand.
Wayne—Corn. badly injured by rains, is weedy and late with a poor stand except on well drained land. Oats, injured by wet, some pieces very fair.
White—Corn. backward and damaged by wet on low or fiat lands, on some high land is coing well. Oats look generally well except on wet land.
Whiteside.—Corn. somewind injured by rain, and in many pieces a bad stand caused by poor seed. Spring wheat, fair yield though small acreage sown.

I set down the wheat crop at 100 in acreage and 110 in quantity as compared with previous years. The good fields were not so very good, but the

bad fields were very few. All the crop was late in ripening. The earliest cutting I heard of in Madison County was June 22 or 23, and no large

amount has yet been cut. About to-day a very

Orguess from.

Acres. Bushels
(Auditor's report.) (U. S. Census.)

90,490 1,207,181

90,294

90,746

If we produced 1,200,000 bushels in 1869, we should reach 1,800,000 in 1877, and perhaps

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., July 4.—The corn came up

will be a meeting of the Illinois Hu-lociety at Parlor No. 1, Grand Pacific his afternoon at 3 o'clock.

regular weekly meeting of the Eighth Freenback Club will be held to-night at Island avenue, for speaking and busi-There will be a general meeting of the mem-sers of the Illinois State Industrial Association in the parlors of the Tremont Houseat 3 o'clock

Tuesday evening Detective Gallagher, Armory, while on his way home, tripped loose board in front of No. 311 west In-street, and falling, had his right arm red between the wrist and elbow.

German Y. M. C. A. at its general meet-night at Farwell Hall, Room 18, will eps towards incorporating that body and ar a General Secretary to superintend its mong the unconverted Germans.

regular montly meeting of the Chicago Veteran Club will be held this evening clock at their rooms, Grand Pacific Hotel. attendance of the members is desired, lex-soldiers are invited to be present.

For the accommodation of those who desire to obtain reserved seats, orchestra chairs, at the Barnum show, the ticket-wagon will be opened at 8 a. m., and those desiring to look at the seats previous to purchasing will be afforded an opportunity to do so. Reserved seats can also be need at Barer's mysic-store.

riminal arrests: John M. Callaghan, trying ass a counterfeit quarter in a Clark street of Michael Mohyde, stealing a silk "wipe" a lady on Madison street; William Ward, impting to tap a till belonging to Charles rell, of No. 73 Market street; Edward Durbert, breaking into the barber-shop of George

therefrom a razor.

here were in all the stations throughout the about fifty persons arrested for "firing" within the city limits. The police limited to attentions to only those who were making itsance in their neighborhood, such as one who had a monster brass cannon, and to s and others who persisted in shooting led weapons. In nearly every instance the sons arrested were released upon furnishing all deposits to guarantee their appearance in rt.

It is seldom that a four-horse team runs away, but one tried it yesterday morning, with poor success and utter discomfiture to the leaders. The team was attached to a carryall, and started from South Water street, near State, while standing alone, and ran at a tearing gait down River street. They were demoralized on reaching a pile of bricks and timber, the leader on the "port side" falling down and bringing the "starboard" flouse on top of him. The wheel-horses kept their hoofs. The only damage done was to the harness.

About 12:45 this morning the shouts of a

done was to the harness.

Sout 12:45 this morning the shouts of a san were heard at the corner of Dearborn Madison streets, and the forcible language used too plainly indicated the cause of her sual cries. It appeared that her husband, picked up some woman, and she, discoverhe pair on the street, cried out, "There 'Ned Angel with a —!" And she reed the name and coupled epithets and hard as with it. She fairly boiled with rage, but not follow the man and his supposed parar. The injured wife, for such she is in to be, had a little child with her, and accompanied by a young woman.

our. The injured wire, for such she is accompanied by a young woman.

A FREE FIGHT IN A BAGNIO.

It 1:30 vesterday afternoon, P. Fleming, or, residing at No. 19 Indiana street, while king along illinois street, was informed of ght and shooting affray in the house of illine at No. 5 Illinois street, kept by Jennie ams. He and a friend went there, and Flem, upon entering, was hit between the se by a bullet fired by some unwarperson from the inside. Fortunately, wound is only a fiesh one, and is not at all lous. Among the immates of the ranche the mage fell short of murder by a mere scratch. In Gibbons narrowly missed several bullets, thad his right hand badly lacerated by anoth-John Harvey, residing at the corner of agsburg and Indiana streets, was badly kick-and trampled on about the head. By the e the police heard of the affair, it was all r, and the perpetrators, whoever y were, had escaped. They attempted investigate, and were resisted by Patrick rity and Dan McLoughlin, both of whom y arrested. The fight was a lierce one, and the vere fired wildly in a room full of people, singularly enough only those mentioned to investigate, and were resisted by Patrick rity and Dan McLoughlin, both of whom y arrested. The fight was a lierce one, and the vere fired wildly in a room full of people, singularly enough only those mentioned to have the surface of the surface one, and the perfect of the surface one of the surface one, and the perfect of the surface one of the surface one of the surface one of the surface one of the su

ANOTHER GUY PAWKES. A most devilish plot was concocted, and very early carried but, by some person, or persons, mknown, to blow up a saloon kept by one chultze on the corner of Desplaines and Ranolph streets. It was thwarted by George Grandla a special policeman, who witnessed a snark dolph streets. It was thwarted by George Grandl, a syecial policeman, who witnessed a spark of fire in a closet under the stairway inside. He forced entrance just in time to extinguish a fuse attached to a frightful little instrument that, had it exploded, would have torn out the corner of the building at all events. It consisted of a section of strong steam pipe with a drilled hole on the side, and each end plugged with nut and screw plugs, the whole filled with about two, ounces of guspowder. The fuse was common cotton twine, and when discovered was burnt to within a few inches of the powder. Who placed it there is a mystery, but the design was palpably that of total demolition of the rookery.

INBORN DEPRAVITY.

One of the meanest occurrences of the day was the deed of an inebriated thug at the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. Passing there at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he remarked, "Pil just shoot a nigger for fun," and turning upon Emanuel Smith, a colored lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 80 Peoria street, he fired his revolver into the boy's face, badly disfiguring it. And worst of all, the villain escaped.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. F. A. Barnard, New

revolver into the boy's face, badly disfiguring it. And worst of all, the villain escaped.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. F. A. Barnard, New York; Dr. H. A. Hagin, Harvard University, Cambridge; Judge James Grant, Davenport; H. L. Bridgeman, New York Tribune; M. R. Meckle, Philadelphia Ledger; Col. J. M. Bacon, U. S. A.: the Hon. J. F. MoJunken, Washington, Ia.; E. F. Waters, Boston Hereid; Jerome Bradley, Philadelphia; the Hon. J. M. Bean, Milwaukee; the Hon. D. M. Osborn, Auburn, N. Y.; the Hon. Hugh McCullough, Galt, Oat.; G. O. Crittenden, New Haven. Sherman House—J. C. Calderwood, New York; M. Price, Keokuk; Daniel Peters, Trenton, N. J.; J. C. Hutchins, Glovelam.; P. Short, St. Louis; Robert Filkins, New York; O. B. Foote, Red Wing, Minn.; Anton Hapfen, New York; A. G. Henderson, Huntington; R. Ewans and W. Wilson, Boston ... Tremont House—Col. W. D. McCoy, Peoria: James Lally, New York; the Hon. A. H. Eickhof, M. C., New York; W. W. Swaine, New Orleans; the Boston Base-Ball Club; O. P. Chapman, Omaha, M. Preston, Detroit; Dr. R. H. Saunders, New York; E. G. Ottman, San Francisco; C. V. Savage, New Orleans. ... Palmer House—Edward L. Pierce, Boston; Thomass Connolly, London Times, M. I. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; Gen. T. G. Lyster, Denver; W. L. Wetmore, Marquette; J. B. Norton, Buffalo; J. Hamilton, Flint, Mich; Gen. Samuel C. Romer, Arkansas; W. L. Ellhott; Kansas City, A. E. Johnson, Keokub; Gen. P. N. Rich, Brooklyn; Lansing Millis, Boston; N. C. Steele, Pittsburg; J. F. Faller, Boston; George W. Cook, New York; J. S. Carey, Indianapolis; J. F. Elliott, Chennati. ... The Commercial—E H. Harris, New Carlisle; N. D. White, Cleveland; W. D. Shaddock, Palmyra; F. W. Ward, Kewane; J. R. Chambers, Terre Haute; C. H. Platt, Des Moines.

THE LAST SURVIVOR.

HOW AN ARTYUL DODGER GOT HIS BEER.

A battered up man, with a leg game enough to suit an epicure, a hat that might have fitted any head, and a countenance portentions of great revelations, and as he stumped into THE TRIBUNE office there was an inviting look in his eye that wooed the interviewer. There was a fascination in his gaze and a roll to his tongue

fascination in his graze and a roll to his tongue as he inquired mysteriously for a willing ear. open to his recitals.

"I im the last survivor of Custer's regiment," he said, and he looked like the "last survivor" of every war since the Crusades.

"What can I do for you?"

"Interview me. Get my story. Hear my description of that terrible campaign."

"What regiment were you in!"

"Custer's own, the Fifth Cavalry. I was the only man who got out."

"Look here, you old fraud, Custer commanded the Seventh, not the Fifth, and the regiment bin belong to wasn't in that fight."

"I can prove it; look at this."

"And he showed his discharre, upon which was an indorsement, "This man is the last survivor of Custer's regiment. A. L. Morrison, Justice of the Peace.

He inquired the way and stumped off. There was a sort of misgiving in his previously confident eye, but there was an aspect of grim determination about his lips.

In a quiet little room in the Times building sat the managing editor. In another quiet little room sat the city editor. The only things about either room to indicate that these rooms were devoted to the ennobling practice of journalism

The "last survivor" entered the managing editor's room and told this story:

"My G—," exclaimed that functionary,
"what a head line that will support! 'Custer's
Ca—duster, or the only Scalp that Escaped,' or,
we might say, 'Dragged from Death by way of
Deadwood we can put in Deadwood whether
you came t! way or not. Oh! I can think of a
dozen heads for your wonderful adventures.
"Sloux for title Goose,' is another one. Oh!
come with me," and he introduced his prize to
the city editor."

The streets of Chicago were jammed with
people yesterday, but no group attracted so

the city editor."

The streets of Chicago were jammed with people yesterday, but no group attracted so much attention as a hurrying party of three, who elbowed and shoved their way along Clark street. The centre was held by the "last survivor," the left wing by the managing editor, and the right by the city editor, who supported the centre into the various beer-saloons, anxiously looking for a Times reporter, and responding to the survivor's mute appeal that something refreshing be straightway "set up" at each hostelrie. Sad holes were made in two salaries, for it seemed as if the survivor had inherited the thirst of his whole regiment. On Clark and Madison the trio halled a Bohemian, but he didn't like the survivor's looks, and failly refused to entertain him. Beer-saloons, whiskyshops, and lunch-routes were hunted in vain, and the twain editors began to feel deeper and deeper in their pockets for loose change.

Finally the city editor bethought him of the Exposition Building, where he had placed a man to sleep through Storrs' speech, and thither they dragged the survivor, who, to keep up his end of the stick, stopped mechanically before every caravansary, and clutched his thirsty throat. At the Exposition Building Mr. John Finerty was fished out of a sound nap, and admonished to take the survivor to some cool retreat, and there refresh and interview him.

It was a beautiful spectacle, and the crowds

cool retreat, and there retresh and interview him.

It was a beautiful spectacle, and the crowds on the streets turned to look after the veteran Indian correspondent and the "last survivor" of one of the bloodiest days in the annals of Indian warfare. The survivor woke the reporter up at every saloon, and when they reached the Tivoli there were ten cents left, which were promptly put down for beer. The TRIBUNE man, who had kept his eye on the survivor all the way, attracted by the fascinating beer, essayed to join the pair, but was warned off by the frowning Finerty, who declined to recognize his social obligations with business of such import on his hands.

At last the survivor got under way.

port on his hands.

At last the survivor got under way.

"I was the only man in the Fifth Cavalry that scaped in the fight in which Custer was tilled ——" escaped in the fight in which Custer was killed —"

"Fifth —; you infernal — fool; you —
— specimen of a half-bred cross between a Gibraltar jackass and a Maltese cat, what in — do you mean by telling me Custer was in the Fifth? I know something about that army. Custer commanded the Seventy Cavalry, and the Fifth wasn't in that Fight. You — slouch, don't you think I know something!"

"But I can prove it to you —" gasped the astounded survivor.

"Come, then, to military headquarters, you lousy fraud, and wake me up when you get there."

But the command was a survivor.

there."
But the survivor had fled, and Finerty growled his way to the office to report.
Which is the reason why no interview with a "lost survivor" appears in the Times of this morning,—a fact that none will deprecate more sincerely than The TRIBUNE reporter, who did his beauty and the transfer of the structure is best to secure a characteristic

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING AT EVANSTON.

The quarterly meeting of the Illinois Industrial Association was held in Evanston yesterday. The forenoon session was held in the First Methodist Church, at 10:30 o'clock, the Presi-dent, Mrs. D. L. R. Wardner, of Cairo, in the chair, and Miss Carrie Cadwell, Secretary There were present in the morning Mrs. Ex-Gov. Beveridge, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, Mrs. Judge VanBuren, Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, Mrs. Judge VanBuren, Mrs. Charles Beck, of Centralia. The Rev. Dr. F. T. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, was also present, and made some suggestions regarding the management of the Association.

After hearing the reports of several committees, of small interest to the public, an election of officers took place to fill vacancies caused by the refusal of some who were elected to serve.

of officers took place to fill vacancies caused by
the refusal of some who were elected to serve.
Mr. L. J. Gage was elected to fill the office of
Director for the Northern District, in place of
Mr. T. B. Bryan; Mrs. C. M. Smith, of Springfield, as Director; Mrs. Judge C. B. Lawrence as
Vice-President for the Third District; Mrs. Col.
Hapeman, of Ottowa, Vice-President.
It was decided that instead of quarterly
meetings the Association should hereafter hold
semi-annual meetings only.
On motion, it was decided to compel the
Treasurer and Secretary to give bonds in \$19,
000 for the faithful performance of their duties.
The Board took a recess from 1:30 to 2:30
o'clock, the ladies accepting an invitation to
dine with Mrs. Beveridge,
At 2:30 o'clock the ladies again assembled,
their number being augmented by the presence
of Mrs. C. H. Morton, of Quincy, and two other
ladies.

the afternoon, except to revise the Constitution of the Association and appoint one or two committees. The ladies finally adjourned, to assemble in general meeting in parlors of the Tremont House at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS. THE THOMAS CONCERT.

The delightful weather, as well as the novel programme, called out an immense audience at the Exposition Building last evening. Every seat in the concert-room was occupied, and the great crowd overflowed into the Conservatory and out-door park, not only in the intermissions but also through the concert. The first and las 

INDIAN QUEEN CHEWING TOBACCO is the best tobacco in Chicago. Sales are increasing every day. Fresh receipts of the celebrated "Indian Queen" are continually arriving. You can buy it only at G. Luersen & Co.'s, Randolph

If you cannot stop at the Saratoga hotels, why,

Some men appear to have feathered their nests in the limbs of the Charter Oak. About this time the small boy begins to look forward to "the dollar of our fathers." It is a pity that "civil service" could not be introduced into some of our restaurants.

Marseilles imported ninety-two tons of human hair isst year.—Post. Mar Chignon! is she not!

Boston is supposed to be a healthy city, but a great many people dye here for want of fresh hair.

Now is the harvest-time of the photographer, and he gathereth in the graduating class by the arte-lode. carte-lode.

Somebody says "the dollar of our fathers" is worth 93 cents. According to various notices and propositions that we receive from different parties indebted to us, we should judge that a large portion of the present generation consider from 20 to 25 cents the fair valuation of a dollar.

THE CROPS.

Synopsis of June Reports to the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Winter Wheat a Big Yield, and Spring Wheat Promises Well.

Corn Injured by Heavy Rains, but the Outlook Is Hopeful. Prospects as Reported from Other Points

in the Western States.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Springfield, Ill., July 4.—Following is a synopsis of the crop reports for June, forwarded to the State Department of Agriculture by its county correspondents; almost without an ex-ception winter wheat is exceptionally good, and

county correspondents; almost without an exception winter wheat is exceptionally good, and meadows better than for several years:

Adams—Cora very late in planting; did not come up well, and many are replanting; stand moderate and in good state of cultivation. Oats, limited acreage, looking very fine, and danger of lodging.

Alexander—Corn, owing to late season, is very backward, soil is in fine condition, and prospects good for average crop. Oats too young to estimate; prospect good for two-thirds of a crop; rather too mugh rain.

Bond—Corn not all planted, owing to excessive and continued rains; cut-worms doing considerable injury; prospect fair for moderate crop with open fall. Winter wheat looks well; good stand; touched a little with rust in places; prospects good for large crop. Oats, little sown but looking well and prospects fair for average crop per sere.

Boone—Com—One—Chird had to be replanted; stand not good. Spring wheat in fair average condition; not as much sown as last year. Oats bid fair for a good crop; thin stand in many fields; seed rotted owing to cold, wet spring.

Brown—Corn—Excessive rains prevented seasonable planting; poor stand; insects and birds doing serious damage. Oats, sown late and are very short; poor prospect.

Bresau—Corn is growing finely, and in good condition, but very late; three-fourths of the crop has been replanted. owing to poor seed, cold, wet season, and other causes. Spring wheat is doing well, but little raised in the county. Oats looking remarkably well, and fine prospect for heavy yield. Calhoun—Corn—Early oorn looks well, generally the crop is backward, and some farmers have not finished planting low wet lands. Dats are late, but look well, and a fair crop in prospect on the limited acreage.

Carroll—Carn—Poor stand, late; fully half the crop is backward, and some farmers have not finished planting low weather; corn clean, but very smail for the season. Spring wheat looks well, but the chingt bars are out in force and dolar much damage. Outs—Early sown look ver

of late want of rain, but are now improving tapidly.

Christian—Corn, increased acreage, planted late,
and in bad order, owing to heavy rain; complaint
of poor stand, damage by birds, field-mice, and
cut-worms. Oats, sown very late, but looking
well, except on low, flat lands.

Clark—Corn, planting very late, and cornfields
weedy; excessive rains have injured condition of
soil, which is sad and clammy; rains and poor seed
have produced a poor stand.

Clay—Corn ten to fitteen days later than usual,
much of the crop badly put in, constant rain pre-

of the county rather late. Oats generally promise well.

Pulaski—Corn rather late, but looks well. Oats, crop very good.

Putname—Corn looks well, but has been injured by rains in last few days. Spring wheat looks well. Onts very thick on the ground and look well.

Randolph—Corn badly injured by rains, and is very unch choked by weeds. Oats promise fairly. Richland—Corn late and poor on low lands. Some localities promise an average yield. Oats promise a fair crop.

Rock Island—Corn is small—and a poor stand, owing to wet weather, poor seed, and wire worms. Spring wheat looks well, but suffers some from in-sects. Oats look very fine.

Saline—Corn backward and much replanting done; too much rain. Oats a good yield.

Sangamo—Corn generally late, uneven, and quite weedy in some localities; on high lands prospects are good, but generally there is a poor stand. Spring wheat, but small area sown, but looks well. Oats, prospects fair.

Schulge—Corn late and uneven, but promises fairly; improving and growing rapidly. Spring wheat, a fair promise. Oats, some sections promise a large yield.

Scott—Corn later than usual and uneven. but is Clay—Corn ten to fifteen days later than usual, much of the crop badly put in, constant rain prevented cultivation, and fields are very weedy. Oats prospects excellent, straw short.

Clinton—Corn small, late and weedy, prospect poor; cause, excessive rains and cool nights. Oats late, but promise fairly.

Coles—Corn small and late, suffered greatly from extreme wet weather, now looking better. Oats looking finely, and promise good crop.

Cook—Corn looking well, though rather backward. Spring wheat but little grown; some good and some very poor. Oats backward, but generally looking well.

Crawford—Corn late and small on prairie and clay land, looks well on fandy soil. Oats, where grown, look finely.

when, a rair profiles.

Scott—Corn later than usual and uneven, but is improving rapidly. Wet weather and weedy ground injures it badly in some localities. Onts, not many raised.

Shelby—Corn, a poor stand and late, especially on low land. Oats, prospect generally good.

Stark, form good on rolling land, but on most clay land, looks well on fandy soil. Oats, where grown, look finely.

Cumberland—Corn late from excessive rain, but looks very fair. Oats not much grown.

DeKalb—Corn backward but growing fast; second planting small. Spring wheat is looking well.

Oats are looking finely.

DeWitt—Corn generally high; small crop planted owing to wet weather. Spring wheat good on living round; but little sown. Oats in fair condition.

Douglas—Corn, season late and excessive wet; Shelby—Corn, a poor stand and late, especially on low land. Oats, prospect generally good.

Stark—Corn good on rolling land, but on most fiat land is backward and a poor stand. Spring wheat in good condition, and promises well. Oats heavy and look well.

St. Clair—Corn, a very poor prospect, crop backward, much of it replanted. Oats look very fine and promise good crop.

Stephenson—Corn quite late and much replanting done; prospect now is much better than for some weeks. Spring wheat badly injured by chinch dition.

Douglas—Corn, season late and excessive wet; cold weather has badly injured it.

DuPage—Corn, good stand in dry land, but late. Oats promise well.

Edgar—Corn, prospect poor except in favored leadilities; much rain, and in some localities rais.

because of the rain, and in some localities rais have injared crop. Oats very good.

Edwards—Corn very backward on account of excessive wet weather. Oats, fair yield.

Ethngham—Corn, a poor stand and injured by cut-worms and wet weather. Oats damaged by wet weather. weeks. Spring wheat badly injured by chinch bugs. Oate rather light. Tazzwell'-Corn badly injured by rains, much drowned out on low land, on upland is now grow-ing finely, will in good condition. Spring wheat, prospects very good. Oats better than last year, prospects very good.

westher:
Fayette—Corn, acreage largely reduced by bad weather in planting season, poor stand, weeds getting a "big start," but on high landcorn has good color. Wheat generally in fine condition, but somewhat injured by rust and fly. Oats not much grown, but look fair.
Ford—Corn stands well, except in low ground, but a light. Oats in good condition.
Franklip—Corn late and damaged by much rain. Oats. a fair prospect.

Franklin—Corn late and damaged by much rain. Oats, a fair prospect.
Fulton—Corn, only a light stand, backward, and weedy. Spring wheat looks well. Oats rather heavy, with good prospect.
Grundy—Corn, injured by wet weather; gophers reported as destroying seed in some places; growth quite late, though with good weather a fair crop is expected. Spring wheat, heavy growth and looks well. Oats look finely.
Gallajin—Corn is late and weedy; poor show on wet, low lands, Winter wheat gave a large yield, though badly tangled and beaten by storms. Oats are looking well.
Greene—Corn late, small, and weedy, owing to continued wet weather. Oats not in good condition. seed. Spring wheat, fair yield though small acreage sown.

Will—Corn rather backward, on account of bad seed and cold, wet weather, though in some localities is good. Oats very promising.

Williamson—Corn, every report speaks of much damage to corn by heavy rains, and only half a crop is expected.

Winnebago—Corn backward, small, and thin on the ground. Spring wheat not much sown. Oats generally a good prospect.

Woodford—Corn late and injured by wet weather and wire-worms, too much rain to allow calitivation. Spring wheat generally looks well. Oats promise fair yield.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mobio, Madison Coa, June 30.—Before harvest I set down the wheat crop at 100 in acreage and

tion.

Hanock—Corn. very poor prospect, late. weedy, and a poor stand. Oats, prospect not good except in vicinity of Nauvoo, where they are reported excellent.

Hardin—Corn backward and damaged by rains. Hardin—Corn backward and damaged by rains.
Oats semewhat damaged by wet.
Hamilton—Corn, more than usual area planted.
but condition very bad owing to continued rains,
Oats, early sown are very fine.
Hemierson—Corn, poor stand; late and weedy;
cut-worms in some localities. Spring wheat looks
well. Oats are looking well.
Henry—Corn small and backward; had to be
replanted on account of wet weather in many
places. Spring wheat looks very well; not much
sown. Oats heavy; growing too rank; may possibly lodge badly.
Iroquois—Corn has suffered badly from wet
weather, but on high ground there is now a good
stand. Oats looks very finely, except in low
land.
Jackson—Corn, early planted on high ground

land.

Jackson—Corn, early planted on high ground looks well, but is mostly small and backward. Oats on rolling lands are beavy.

Jasper—Corn, a poor stand, from bad seed and wet weather. Oats, late and rather weedy, crop

amount has yet been cut. About to-day a very considerable amount would have been ready and been cut by to-night.

The general storm and wind of the 25th did not affect us in the daytime, but there was a heavy rain the night of the 25th which wet the fields but did not break down much grain. But on the 27th a very heavy rain flooded the fields and the grain was badly lodged in many fields. It is to-day too wet for reapers to run in most fields and the grain has not yet got up,—a good deal of it will not.

These are our drawbacks. Clear dry weather will of course make much of this trouble right again. If we have such this county will turn out an immense aggregate yield of wheat, of a good average yield and quality, but I will not guess how much per acre. I will give you figures to guess from.

\*\*Bushels\*\* Jasper—Corn, a poor stand, from bad seed and wet weather. Oata, late and rather weedy, crop not heavy.

Jetierson—Corn in bad condition, and suffering still from wet weather, planting just completed. Oats, a good prospect, but injured some by storms.

Jetierson—Corn, prospect poor because of wet weather. Planting not dinished till June 15; words affected the stand in some places. Oats, not tanch sown.

Jo traviess—Corn backward, but looking well, acreage large, with prospect for fair crop; frost on the 9th inst. retarded growth; some complaint of bid seed, and uneven stand; cut worms on sandy soil and wire worms on bottom lands have injured the crop. Spring wheat, not looking well; prospect uncertain; chinch bugs at work in vast numbers, but late rains may check their operations. Oats, larger amount than usual sown, and looking well, but chinch bugs are at work on the crop.

Johnson—Corn very late and in bad condition, owing to excessive and constant rains, which has prevented cultivation.

Kane—Corn looks well, except on low lands; generally late and poor stand owing to bad seed and so much rain; many fields replanted; some fields planted early promise well. Spring wheat looks well and prospect good for average crop. Oats never looked better or promised a more abundant crop.

Kankakee—Corn backward, but generally looks well; ground in extra good condition and more than the usual acreage reported; too much rain of late in some localities for good cultivation. Oats look well and promises good crop; limited acreage. Kendal—Corn backward, owing to bad seed and

late in some localities for good crop; limited acreage, lock well and promises good crop; limited acreage, kendail—Corn backward, owing to bad seed and other causes; 25 per cent of crop had to be replanted; only about one-half a stand; planting continued till June 14. Spring wheat, very little sown. but looks well; straw strong. Outs very rank growth and promise heavy crop.

Knox—Corn badly damaged by excessive rains; cut and wire worms are at work; ground too wet for cultivation, and weeds are taking crop; large area planted; crop a failure on low lands. Spring wheat looks well: some fields rusted; hardly an average area. Oats are getting too rank a growth, and recent storms have prostrated the crop; less than an average area.

Lake—Corn, first planting did not come up well, owing to extremes of weather—cold and wet, then dry—is now doing well; stand medium, and large acreage; ground in good order. Spring wheat, small screage, but looks well. Oata, first rate condition, and promise splendid crop.

LaSaile—Corn, complaint of too much rain, but on well-drained and cultivated land the prospect is good for an abundant crop. Spring wheat is not grown to any extent, but looks promising; some danger of an overgrowth and lodging.

Lawrence—Corn verv small, and generally a bad stand; crop drowned out on low lands; one locality.

If we produced 1,200,000 bushels in 1883, we should reach 1,800,000 in 1877, and perhaps 2,000,000.

St. Clair County, whose wheat average is at least 50 per cent greater than that of Mailson in most years, will, on the same basis, reach 2,500,000 or 3,000,000.

But there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, as the storm of last night gave evidence. A cool breeze from the northwest for the next few days would make the wheat-grower much gladder than he is this morning. W. C. F. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OLIVER, Edgar Co., July 3.—Corn in good condition; cultivating third and fourth times. Wheat don't look so well as it did two weeks ago. Oats considerably damaged by wet weather. Farmers are in good spirits. Strawberries full crop. Cherries almost a failure. Apples will be less than one-fourth crop. Harvesting has just commenced. very poorly; never saw such a universal fail-ure; nearly all planted over, with generally very good success. All our cultivating has been done between rains, and we are doing all possible to clean the crop, but the ground is so wet that many pieces are quite foul with weeds. The season is considered backward, but it is ex-

pected that the corn crop the 20th of July will be fully as far advanced, and promise as orts crop injured 25 per cent by cut worm. Oats ared by wet weather. livined by wet weather.

Lee—Corn fair stand; many had to replant; crop is in good condition and well cultivated; cool weather has prevented usual growth for this season of the year. Spring wheat is troubled with chinch bugs. Oats look well and promise fair crop; complaint quite generally of poor seed.

Livingston—Corn clean, fair stand, good prospect, growing wonderfully; a very heavy storm June 18 will delay cultivation. Spring wheat promises good crop; no chinch bugs; small srea. Oats, straw rank; give promise of a fair crop.

Logas—Corn planting generally inte, and low, wet lands not yet plauted; excessive rains, insects, rats, and squirreis have combined to make a very poor stand. fair, as at the same time any previous year.
Should judge that fully twice the acreage in this locality planted to corn of any previous year. Wheat, cats, and potatoes looking extra fine, especially winter wheat. This broken and timbered portion of Wisconsin plants largely of winter wheat. It is now out of the way of the chinch-bug-

CALIFORNIA. Friedlander's estimate of surplus of wheat crop in California (for export) should probably read 200,000 tons, instead of that number of bushels, as stated in the dispatch yesterday. very poor stand.

Macon—Corn generally late and a poor stand, owing to damaged seed and cool, wet weather: with a favorable season and fall the crop will not be below an average. Oats very light, and not an average acreage; much of the crop arowned out on low land.

What He Thinks, in Plain English, of Hayes'

Mr. D. R. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, has (with his "Nasby" letters) rendered such ma-terial aid to the Republican party in the past that he is clearly entitled to a hearing at its hands. In a letter to the Blade from New York, where he resides now, dated June 23, he

be below an average. Oats very light, and he haverage acreage; much of the crop arowned out on low land.

Macoupin—Corn, excessive rains have prevented many from planting; poor stand and weedy; cut and wire-worm have done some damage. Oats promise a full crop; straw rather short; not as much oats sown as usual.

Madison—Corn, some not yet planted; cut-worms and other insects have been destructive; much weedy land, and some nard and heavy. Outs look well generally, especially the carly sown; April and May sown not so good; wet spring prevented much sowing.

Marion—Corn, wet weather has prevented a great many from planting as much as contemplated; if season is favorable a fair crop is expected. Oats are short, but promise a fair yield.

Marshall—Corn late, small, and weedy, but growing finely. Not quite an average prospect. Spring wheat, little sown, but looks fair. Oats, small acreage, but will yield fairly.

Mason—Corn estimated at two-thirds of usual stand, and probably 15 per cent of ground not planted on account of wet; several thousand acrea overflowed, although the system of levees along the Sangamon bottom has saved a large amount. Spring wheat looks fairly on upland. Oats look well.

Massae—Corn in fine condition, promises full average crop. Oats in fine condition, promises full average crop. Oats in fine condition, but looks well and promises fair crop. Oats look very well.

McHenry—Corn somewhat highred on sod-land by worms; much has been replanted, but prospects now are quite fair. Spring wheat not much raised, but looks well. Oats are in splendid condition.

McLean—Corn late and a thin stand; looks fair says:

"The war upon President Hayes goes on, and will go on till the fall elections. The half-Republican papers of New York are sticking pins into him in a sly and covert fashion, and the Tammany Republican papers." into him in a sly and covert fashion, and the Tammany Republican papers are opposing him openly. All the politicians who made politics a business and lived upon it are skirmishing about to find chances to stab him, and, failing in that, let no chance slip to belittle him. The spoilsmen are alarmed, for if the President succeeds in the reforms he has undertaken their occupation will be gone indeed.

"What has been done? Very little when the magnitude of the work is considered—a great deal when the impediments that are put in his way are taken into account. He has cleaned out nearly four hundred men from the Custom-House in this city who were plundering the people to the exact extent of the salaries they were drawing, and be has reduced the expenditures almost \$400,000. The same work is being done in Philadelphia and the other cities of the country.

"A most instructive and interesting development was made by the committee investigating the Printing and Engraving Bureau in Wash

agton. "When the Committee first commenced its "When the Committee first commenced its labors there were 955 persons on the pay-roll, all of them drawing excellent salaries. In all the Departments the force has always been twice as large as there was any necessity for, and in many of them three times. They had and in many of them three times. They had been crowded in one at a time by members of Congress, and kept there. So large was the number employed over the number needed, that false floors had to be put into the building to give them room. Of course they had nother to do,—half of them whiling away the time required in sleep. Sixteen women were employed as messengers carrying sheets of paper along a narrow passage—work which one man with a truck was entirely able to perform without taking half his time.

"There had never been the slightest attention paid to fitness for the position, nor any inquiry

withere had never been the slightest attention paid to fitness for the position, nor any inquiry as to the character of appointees. A member of Congress had a man or woman who had to have a piace, and on his recommendation the man or woman was taken in and his or her name put upon the pay-roll, whether needed or not. The Superintendent was dependent upon Congressmen for appropriations, and, of course, he was very anxious to conciliate them, for reasons which will appear.

"Why was it necessary to keep on the right side of Congress! Why, the appropriations for this department were made in a lump, and the Superintendent was unchecked in his management. There was no accountability for the money expended. The Committee found paper costing \$300,000 on hand, not a sheet of it fitwor use, or that ever could have been used. It had been bought for a swindle, and lay there a testimony to one. Possibly some day it would have been sold, and the money got for it—well, he is very shallow who could not say where it would have gone. There was found paper for checks and bank-notes enough to last the Government for years; colors by the thousand pounds were found, waich had cost the Government \$1.25 per pound, and which would have been dear at \$60, ends.

for years; colors by the thousand pounds were found, which had cost the Government \$1.25 per pound, and which would have been dear at 60 cents.

"For engraving the Department had been paying \$650 for work that any engraver would have been glad to do for \$150, and there are on hand 107 portraits that have never been used. An artist in Brooklyn enjoyed this fat slice, dividing, doubtless, with his patron.

"Now, what happened to this department under the Civil-Service reform of President Hayes! May 1 the force was reduced from \$68\$ to 419, and the 4th of May 64 more were discharged. An inventory was taken of the stock on hand, a system has been devised by which the accounts of the Superintendent pass under inspection, and, in short, the business is to be done as the business of a private individual would be done.

"Possibly all this is a matter to be laughed at, but it won't firske the people that way. By the time the other Departments are swept and garnished, the payment of the national debt without increasing the taxes will not be so great a problem.

The fact is President Hayes is in carryst in

without increasing the taxes will not be so great a problem.

The fact is, President Hayes is in earn st in this business, and he will succeed in purifying the Government if, the people will sustain him. The abuses he has to encounter are hydraheaded, and are as old as the Government itself. They began under Washington, and have increased in number and size ever since. Grant made an effort to reform them, but the tide was too strong for him, and, reluctantly, he gave it up. President Hayes has staked his place in history upon this one pomt, and he will succeed, if he is supported by those from whom he has a right to expect support. He has the spoilsmen to fight,—he has the gangs of treasury robbers, each with its special way of working to overcome,—he has false friends, and open enemies to meet, but with the people at his back he can defy them all and carry through the reforms he has begun.

"It rests entirely with the Republican party.

defy them all and carry through the reforms he has begun.

"It rests entirely with the Republican party. Those who are opposing him are starting all sorts of cries against him. They are finding fault with his Southern policy, they are sneering at his appointments, and organizing cabals. They don't care a straw for his Southern policy, nor do they care for appointments, except so far as they affect themselves; but they do want to break down this effort to save the Government from organized robbery—they do want to to break down this effort to save the Government from organized robbery—they do want to get back to the old condition of things, when stealing went unquestioned and unchallenged, and when to get control of a department in Washington, no matter how small, was to be assured of a fortune for a ring.

"To defeat these men the President needs the support of the party, and he will have it. It is a matter of too much importance to be lightly considered. If President Hayes cannot bring about these reforms none of his successors need try.

D. R. L."

FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK. NEW FORK, July 4.—The Tribune to-morrow will centain a special report of the suspension of the Clinton Savings Bank, No. 244 Eighth avenue, on account of a gradual reduction in deposits and lethargy in business. The last tatement under the page 1 June 2004 accept 273 6892.

statement, made in June, shows assets, \$73,698; liabilities, \$73,495. Kotzpinski. Correspondence New York Times.

Bucharest, June 7.—During the Servo-Bucharist, June 7.—During the Servo-Turicish war of 1876 some 700 Circassian volunteers presented themselves to Prince Milan, and were formed into a legion under the command of a remarkably handsome fellow—Kertzninski, a Captain of the Circassians of the Imperial Guard. The legion behaved weil; the chief distinguished himself particularly, and was decorated for valor. The war finished, the Russian volunteers were recalled, and all left save Kotzninski, who remained on in Belgrade, where he was remarked for his prodigality, his successes among the ladies, and his absolute impecuniosity. People, indeed, marveled much how he lived, for he owed every trades man in Belgrade, never paid his hotel bill, and yet drove the finest equinage in the Servian capital. At last the Russian Army crossed the Pruth, and suddenly one day the Circassian Adonis disappeared, and, except that the Hussian Army Guzette had published his dismissal for absence without leave, all trace of him was lost until on Tuesday evening last, when, on the platform of the Jassy Railway Station, he stepped up in full uniform, threw himself on his knees before the Czar, and solicited his pardon and reinstatement to command. The reply was in the negative, accompanied by an order to arrest him as a deserter. Thereupon came the denouement; Kotzninski, who, it seems, was over head and ears in debt, drew his khandjar, and stabbing himself three times in the breast, fell forward on ; the threshold of the Audience Chamber, with a cry of "Viye !" Empereur!" It is not known whether his wounds are mortal, but the Czar, naturally much impressed by the seene, has given orders that he should receive every attention at the hands of his own medical attendant. The humanity of the Czar is too well known for us not to suppose that he would have done everything possible in order to avoid this tragedy, but Russian discipline is very severe, and within the last week an officer of the Commissary Department has been shot near, Jassy for malversation. It is no longer now, as wa Turkish war of 1876 some 700 Circassian volun-

THE BLACK HILLS.

General Dullness of Business at Deadwood.

The Mineral Wealth of the Country-Discovery of Coal.

Operations of "Road-Agents"---Four Robberies of the Cheyenne Stage.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
DEADWOOD, D. T., June 28.—This metro of the New Eldorado is at last beginning to put on summer airs, and behave herself climatically a little like other places of the same latitude. We have good warm days now, with sun shining even hot enough to gladden the soul of an Illi-nois corn-raiser. But it was not so a week ago, —then we had frost and cold; and, only two weeks earlier, sleet and snow. Summer and winter seem to be very close ogether here, or, as a facetious friend expres it, the winter lasts until late in the spring, and the summer ends without any fall. Neverthe-less, while our pleasant weather lasts we will make the most of it, and our diligent hillsidegardeners are coaxing a reluctant soil, by irri-gation and much hoeing, to induce it to yield radishes, onlons, peas, and other spring regetables which people have been eating for weeks "back in the States." To-night, too, the ladies of the Congregational Church are serving up strawberries at their festival; but they came from Greeley, Col. Deadwood seems to be enjoying, or suffering

I would better say,
A SEASON OF PROFOUND CALM, that is, for her. Of course, there is still activ ity here: the teams are many about the street by day, the people many about the gambling

saloons by nights; but property isn't changing hands as it was, new buildings aren't going up so rapidly, corner-lots are no longer rated quite so high, and business-men actually complain that trade is dull. The homesick pilgrim may still be seen standing on the street-corner, wishing he had never come; and the one that isn't homesick, rushing out in the morning to scour the hills, and back in the the morning to scour the hills, and back in the evening with pieces of rock for the judgment of the Assayer. In mining property, too, there is not now much doing in the way of sales,—the most notable being a sale of a half interest in a good quartz lead, the other day, for \$34,000. This general duliness is attributed by some to the efforts of the bears in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, who were not willing to buy at the prices asked a month ago; and it is predicted that, within thirty or sixty days at the farthest, these same bears will be satisfied, make heavy investments, then join the bulls and toss up values at once, and induce general activity in all lines of business. Quartz mills are still coming,—those who bought last spring preparing now to work out their interests,—and a gentleman who operates one of twenty-dive stamps assures me of his conviction that, before winter begins, there will be

that, before winter begins, there will be A THOUSAND STAMPS AT WORK in the vicinity of Troy, Central, and Lead City, where the best quartz leads yet discovered are located. Several companies, too, are introducing hydraulics for working out high placer grounds; and many gigantic schemes are on foot, involving miles of ditching and fluming, that may pay, and may not. Of saw-mills we have an abundance, that, taken with the decreased demand for lumber, will be very likely to bring down the price of the latter.

very likely to bring down the price of the latter.

I do not think there can be any doubt of the mineral wealth of the Black Hills. There may be no more shallow diggings discovered so rich as those here in Deadwood Guich, but I am satisfied the deep placers of Rapid Creek and its tributaries will yield more in time, and that in that vicinity finer veins of quartz will yet be discovered than are now held at fabulous figures here. Nor is the mineral yield of this region confined to gold and silver. Besides these, of which there are vast fields that will pay to work, I have seen excellent specimens of copper ore, of mica, and recently of cinnabar, if the declarations of an expert can be relied on; lead is found with the silver. I am told, but I wait for proof, that platinum has been found in small quantities in the south part of the Hills. The last discovery to create any stir is that of

COAL-BEDS ON THE REDWATER.

A company of sixteen has been formed, that has taken up 2,560 acres. It shows a very excellent quality of bituminous coal, and expatiates largely on its richness of the vein and the pseuliarity valuable properties of the coal. Then we have beds of grosum of most excellent

peculiarly valuable properties of the coal. Then we have beds of gypsum of most excellent quality; splendid limestone, that is now being

we have beds of gypsum of most excellent quality; splendid limestone, that is now being burned into lime; clay that burns into good brick; and abundance of good building stone. What can we need in the mineral line from the outside world! All these minerals will require work to prepare them for market, and capital is more needed here yet than labor; but I predict that, in three years from now—when the Black-Hills country shall have safely passed the period in its history when it suffered alike from the rush of thought-less gold-seekers hither, with no money to keep them after they come, and the stampede of restless malcontents to other regions on slight pretexts,—it will be found among the RICHEST MINERAL-BEARING REGIONS in America, and for a long period of years will furnish employment to thousands of people, and supply the market with a rich yield of the precious ores. I have no quartz-mines to sell, no axes to grind for anybody; I am simply recording this as my honest conviction, based on observation and the expressed judgment of competent and unbiased experts. Yet it is not the poor man's haven, and he who dreams that dream would better stay at home and fondie the dear delusion, than to come here and be shocked at the hideous unlikeness of the reality. Capital is needed, and that which dares to venture will be almost certain to realize large profits.

Petty theyery is much indulged in herea-

and be shocked at the hideous unlikeness of the reality. Capital is needed, and that which dares to venture will be almost certain to realize large profits.

Petty thievery is much indulged in hereabouts, and recently robbers have grown bolder, and, beside stealing horses, have taken to ATTACKING THE STAGE.

It is now much safer to come into the Hills than to go out. Four times the Chevenne stage has been beset by armed men,—these things within the last ten days, and two of these on the nights of June 26 and 27. In each instance resistance was seen to be useless,—the passengers having but little treasure of their own to defend, and caring not to risk their lives in protecting the valuables in charge of the express-messenger. The attack on Tuesday night was made by eight men, just as the stage was climbing a slippery road out of a narrow gorge. As the robbers ordered a halt, one of the passengers, Mr. McDonald, fired his rifle. Two of the brigands—"road-agents" they call them here—at once returned the fire,—one shot taking effect in the driver's left side. The leader of the gang then warned the passengers not to fire again,—threatening that, if they disobeyed, every one in the coach should be killed. They were then required to alight, and, being formed in line, were searched, and three watches and all their money taken. The treasure-box was taken from the boot of the coach, blown open, and rifled of its contents. After an hour's delay, the stage was allowed to proceed,—the fire-arms of the passengers and express-messengers being first discharged of their contents, and the most valuable of them retained by the robbers. The attack of the succeeding night

WAS EVEN BOLDER, and made in nearly the same locality. The passengers in this instance were not molested, but the treasure was taken, boxes and all. The robbers sent word by the driver to the managers of the stage line that they would prefer having the box carried loose in the coach, and would like a hammer and hatchet sent them to open it. The Company must do so

shippers of dust and buillon employ some owner carrier.

There has been some Big-Horn excitement, and perhaps 800 or 1,000 people have gone from the Hills to prospect that region. But nothing definite is yet known of the gold-yield there, and there will be no stampede for the present. Many who want to go there, if the diggings are rich, have chosen to wait here while they "grub-stake" a partner and send him shead to prospect. This is less expensive than for both to go, and assures them of an early interest in case rich claims are found. But I do not look for any great immigration to that country this season.

ALIQUIS.

A new theory, based chiefly on chemical considerations, is propounded by Prof. Mendeljefl, regarding the formation of petroleum in the interior of the earth. From the fact that in Pennsylvania petroleum occurs in the Devonian and Silurian rocks, it appears to him highly improbable that the fluid hydrocarbon should be the result of the decomposition of organic remains, for but little

BRAGG—The funeral of Mrs. C. M. Bragg will take place to-day (Jdly 5) at 10 o'clock from her late residence, No. 340 Vernon-av.

IIAGUR—July 4, Emma West daughter of Charles and Minnie A. Hague, aged 7 months.

By Hudson (N. Y.) and New York papers please

HAMILTON—At his residence, No. 803 West fadison-st., July 4, Edward Hamilton, aged 62

ears.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bridgeport (Conn.), Montreal,
City, and Galveston (Fex.), papers ple DROGEN—July 4, of consumption, after a lingering illness, Edward Drogen, aged 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 177 West Harrison-st., Friday moranne, to Calvary. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WESTERVELT—July 4, Louisa J., infant daughter of A. Eugene and Annie E. Westervalt. aged 1 week. daughter of A. Eugene and Annie E. Wester sk. aged 1 week.
Funeral from residence of parents, No. 8 North
Sangamon-st., at 1 o'clock p. m., July 5.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Worth ten times its cost to every mother and fum's Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

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Furniture & Fixtures. Large Orchestrion, Knabe Piano-Forte, &c., On FRIDAT, July 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Tol.EDO, 141 Madison-st.

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Saturday Morning, July 7. 1 Pool-Table, 3 Billiard-Tables, Bar Counter, Ice Boxer, Iron Sate, Tables, Caairs, Etc. Also J. Large Iron Sate, 1 Sate with Durgiar-Proof seed closes. Also 50 Canary Birds, fine singers, with cages. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Luttioncorp.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, Monday, July 9, at 11 o'clock,

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Frime cottage, 25 feet ground, on Catumet-ar, near
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SIGNATURE IN JOHN ORIBAT

The Board of Directo have declared a dividen and after Monday. July Chicago, July 5, 1877. CORNI BOBINSON, Photographed the laying of House. Copies for sale vator.

7 Pe \$25,000 at 7, \$8,000 at 10 per cent. House of BANKING HOUSE Chamber of Has money to losn on vision, City and Count and is selling Exchange

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Chicago, June 3 Building control tarials and work a Synagogue for the the contheast corr will please call on sted st., by Satu specifications can be banded to the pecifications can be handed to the Mr. A. L. Klein, few days.

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